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POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK.

Letter from Ex-Governor Clark.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

Rev. H. A. GUILD, Poughkeepsie—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., making certain inquiries of me relative to the views and position of the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, the Republican candidate for Governor, on the question of Temperance or Prohibition.

It would probably be more satisfactory to you, and others for whom you inquire, if Mr. MORGAN should be interrogated on the subject and answer for himself. But, as you have seen fit to write *me*, and I presume earnestly desire information, I will briefly give you what knowledge I have on the subject.

To your second question, I have to say (what the Senate Journal will show) that Mr. MORGAN was a member of the Senate, and in attendance on the day that a Prohibitory Liquor bill, introduced by me, passed that body, and "had an opportunity to vote for" it, but *did not vote*, either for or against the bill. I think he was the *only* member who failed to vote on the question.

To your first and third questions, I have to say, that feeling much interest in the success of the bill abovementioned, which finally passed the Senate by barely the constitutional number of votes, I had reason to suppose Mr. MORGAN at that time was *not in favor of Prohibition*. What his views are "to-day" on the subject, or whether he is "practically" an abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, I do not know. But, as the Republican State Convention entirely ignored the question of Temperance or Prohibition, in its resolutions and platform of principles; its controling influence acting on the old idea that it is simply a question of morals, and should not be mixed up, or interfere with politics, it was probably not expected that its nominees would be supported or opposed because they were in favor of or against Prohibition.

Respectfully and truly yours,

MYRON H. CLARK.

Gerrit Smith in Reply to J. R. Giddings.

GERRIT SMITH has written a reply to the letter recently sent to him by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. He says:

"You act with the Republican party; and surely it is not at work to abolish any slavery. Your Free-Soil party of 1848 declared its purpose to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. But I never heard that this is one of the purposes of the Republican party. The *words* of its platform may include this purpose; but they are of no account as long as the *deeds* of the party do not express it.

Why, your party does not undertake to do even so little as to abolish Slavery in what are miscalled the Free States! In my own State it has refused to do so. It leaves the way open in all these Free States for the kidnapper to come and sink men and women and children into the pit of Slavery.

Now, whatever your party may say against the extension of Slavery, does it go against it? It voted in Congress to receive Kansas with or without Slavery. I know that Republicans in this State still talk against admitting Slave States. But how little reliance should be placed upon this talk, so long as they are not willing to clear their own State of Slavery! It is no more to be believed that he who leaves Slavery untouched at home is to be relied on to stop it abroad, than it is that he who has the small-pox is sound on one side and unsound on the other.

Whatever the Republican Party may be in Ohio, it is a coward and a hypocrite in this State. It is a coward in the presence of both Rum and Slavery. It is a hypocrite;—for its agents are going up and down the State to persuade the friends of Temperance that EDWIN D. MORGAN is worthy of their votes. But that he alone of all the Senators dodged the vote on the Prohibitory Law is notorious. Moreover, had he been friendly to such a law, the Republican Party would not have so dared to defy the Rum interest as to put him in nomination. It is a hypocrite—for it is laboring to cheat the colored people into the belief that the Republican Party will give to them the right of suffrage. But the party that refuses to protect colored men in their right to their bodies, will never give them the right of suffrage.

With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

Ex-Governor Hunt on Fusion.

At a Union meeting in Buffalo, held on Friday, a letter was received from the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT. He says:

I consider the course pursued in your county by the opponents of the Administration eminently wise, patriotic and sensible. In its immediate results it cannot fail to prove beneficial, while in its bearings upon the future it must exert an important and salutary influence. The same liberal policy ought to be pursued everywhere. What the country most needs, in the present posture of affairs, is an united Opposition. We have an Administration which has forfeited the public confidence. A large majority of the people of the Union are dissatisfied with its conduct, and opposed to its general policy. Why should we waste our strength in factious conflict over sham issues and barren abstractions? In most things our countrymen are sagaciously practical. In ordinary affairs they watch consequences, and adapt means to ends with considerable skill and calculation.

It is chiefly in the region of politics that they dream dreams and contend for the impossible. Let us once more vindicate the claims of common sense in our political action. The opposition strength has been divided and distracted on specialties and chimeras, until the evils of maladministration have become "too grievous to be borne." It is time for the scattered clans to return from their wanderings, and rally under the flag of Union and Reform. We must have a more economical Government; a revenue system under which American industry can live and prosper; Federal aid for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and, above all, we must have an independent Congress and an upright Executive, who will deem country paramount to party, and make the Constitution his platform. If I could be with you, my only appeal would be to the freemen of Erie to persevere in the good work they have so well begun. When the pending contest is over, let us go forward in the effort to reconstruct and reunite the Opposition, on principles of patriotic concession and conciliation, and thereby combine the friends of good government and the advocates of reform, everywhere North and South, East and West, in a well-directed national movement, alike elevated in its purposes and irresistible in its strength.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

NOAH P. SPRAGUE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Comparative Congressional Vote by Districts—1858 and 1856.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes the full official returns from the Congressional Districts of the State. We compare the aggregates with the vote of 1856 in the same Districts:

Dist.	1858.		1856.	
I.—Ryan, Opposition	6,492	Opposition	7,275	
Florence, Dem	6,823	Democrat	9,496	
Nebinger, A. L. D.	2,442	Dem. maj.	2,220	
Florence's (Dem.) plurality	331			
II.—Morris, Opp	5,653	Opposition	6,411	
Martin, Dem	4,030	Democrat	6,018	
Hazlehurst's (Opp.) maj	1,623	Opp. maj	411	
III.—Verree, Opp	6,977	Opposition	6,899	
Landy, Dem	5,834	Democrat	9,046	
Verree's (Opp.) majority	1,143	Dem. maj	1,147	
IV.—Millward, Opp	9,749	Opposition	6,560	
Phillips, Dem	6,451	Democrat	9,279	
Millward's (Opp.) majority	3,298	Dem. maj	282	
V.—Wood, Opp	9,701	Opposition	3,154	
O. Jones, Dem	7,209	Democrat	3,026	
Wood's (Opp.) majority	2,492	Opp. maj	128	
VI.—Hickman, A. L. Dem.	6,786	Opposition	9,356	
Broomall, Opp	4,676	Democrat	8,338	
Manly, Dem	5,185	Opp. maj	1,018	
Hickman's (Opp.) plurality	2,110			
VII.—Longnecker, Opp	8,328	Opposition	8,776	
Roberts, Dem	8,076	Democrat	10,943	
Longnecker's (Opp.) maj	249	Dem. maj	6,644	
VIII.—Schwartz, A. L. D.	7,321	Opposition	4,628	
J. G. Jones, Dem	7,306	Democrat	11,272	
Schwartz's (Opp.) majority	15	Dem. maj.	6,644	
IX.—Stevens, Opp	9,513	Opposition	11,200	
Hopkins, Dem	6,341	Democrat	8,731	
Stevens' (Opp.) majority	3,172	Opp. maj	2,469	
X.—Killinger, Opp	8,960	Opposition	8,520	
Weidle, Dem	5,880	Democrat	9,697	
Killinger's (Opp.) majority	3,320	Opp. maj	2,823	
XI.—Campbell, Opp	7,153	Opposition	6,776	
Dewart, Dem	4,387	Democrat	10,094	
Cake, A. L. Dem	579	Dem. maj	3,318	
Campbell's (Opp.) plurality	2,766			
XII.—Scranton, Opp	10,043	Opposition	9,228	
Reynolds, Dem	6,183	Democrat	9,222	
Scranton's (Opp.) majority	3,860	Dem. maj	2,894	
XIII.—Shoemaker, Opp	6,566	Opposition	8,956	
Dimmick, Dem	8,009	Democrat	12,522	
Dimmick's (Dem.) majority	1,443	Dem. maj	3,566	
XIV.—Grow, Opp	11,165	Opposition	15,159	
Parkhurst, Dem	3,389	Democrat	6,348	
Grow's (Opp.) majority	7,776	Opp. maj	8,271	
XV.—Hall, Opp	9,238	Opposition	9,239	
White, Dem	7,349	Democrat	10,350	
Hale's (Opp.) maj	1,889	Dem. maj	1,111	
XVI.—Junkin, Opp	8,646	Opposition	9,791	
Fisher, Dem	8,600	Democrat	12,438	
Junkin's (Opp.) m	46	Dem. maj	2,647	
XVII.—McPherson, Opp	9,348	Opposition	10,226	
Reilly, Dem	9,081	Democrat	10,899	
McPherson's (O)m.	267	Dem. maj	674	
XVIII.—Blair, Opp	9,114	Opposition	10,101	
Fersling, Dem	6,679	Democrat	8,963	
Blair's (Opp.) maj.	2,435	Opp. maj	1,118	
XIX.—Covode, Opp	9,139	Opposition	11,416	
Foster, Dem	8,174	Democrat	9,614	
Covode's (Opp.) maj	965	Opp. maj	1,802	
XX.—Knight, Opp	5,794	Opposition	9,462	
Montgomery, A.L.D	9,254	Democrat	10,589	
Montgomery's (Opp.) maj	3,460	Dem. maj	1,127	
XXI.—Moorhead, Opp	6,539			
Burke, Dem	4,879	Opp. maj	1,780	
Moorhead's (Opp.) maj	1,660			
XXII.—McKnight, Opp	5,438			
Williams, anti-tax	3,903	Opposition		
Birmingham, Dem	502	majority	2,331	
McKnight's (Opp.) plurality	1,535			
XXIII.—Stewart, Opp	6,721	Opposition	9,859	
McGuffin, Dem	3,777	Democrat	5,824	
Stewart's (Opp.) maj	2,944	Opp. maj	4,035	
XXIV.—Hall, Opp	8,943	Opposition	10,145	
Gillis, Dem	8,111	Democrat	10,718	
Hall's (Opp.) majority	832	Dem. maj	567	
XXV.—Babbit, Opp	6,360	Opposition	10,845	
Marshall, Dem	4,113	Democrat	5,775	
Babbitt's (Opp.) majority	2,247	Opp. maj	5,070	

RECAPITULATION—VOTE OF 1858.

Regular Opposition vote	190,193
Regular Democratic vote	146,038
Regular Opposition majority	44,155
Add Anti-Lecompton Dem. vote	29,417
Total Opposition majority	73,572
Total vote cast for Congressmen	369,937
Total vote cast for Supreme Judge	369,215
Total vote cast for Canal Commissioner	367,966

The Opposition Committee of Correspondence (HENRY C. CAREY, JAMES MILLIKEN, and others) publish an address to the People of Pennsylvania, in reference to the triumph in the State. They say:

"The true Pennsylvania policy knows no north, no south, no east, now west—it being that which tends to promote the good of all, whether farmers or planters, miners or manufacturers, makers of railroads, or owners of ships. It is that policy which seeks to obtain perfect freedom of commerce among ourselves, and with the world at large, by means of such measures of protection as shall enable all to unite in the effort to increase the productiveness of the labor of each and all—there being a perfect harmony in the real and permanent interests of every section of the country, and every portion of our population. That the existence of such harmony may have the chance of being fully demonstrated, but little is now required, except another long pull, another strong pull, and another pull all together, by the men of the Keystone State."

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fourth Congressional District.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

The united Opposition had a most enthusiastic meeting here last night. Called by the old-line Cincinnati-Platform-Democrats, to reassert their principles and denounce the heresies of their office-holding servants, it met with a cordial response from Republicans and Americans, who can well join in an effort to settle, now, a paramount question, in which we are all equally interested.

Col. FORNEY addressed the dense crowd, in a speech of telling force against a recreant Administration. His review of BUCHANAN'S Kansas policy and disorganizing course with the Democratic Party, left the weak old gentleman in a very pitiable condition before the assembled sovereigns.

Dr. RIGGS, the able and trustworthy candidate for Congress, defined his pasition to the perfect satisfaction of everybody, if we may judge from the general applause that followed the laying down of each plank in his platform. It is strange how nearly honest men agree, when they speak honestly!

Mr. DALRYMPLE, of Morristown, made a fine opening speech, and Mr. BARKALOW, the Chairman of the meeting, a clinching closing one. All these names you will recognize as those of tried Democrats, that can keep a true position and stand fire.

Political Items.

NEW-YORK.—The Republicans and Americans of Schoharie county have fused in the nomination of the Hon. CLARK B. COCHRANE for Congress, and of WM. E. SPRANG for Assembly.... The Republicans of Chenango have nominated HIRAM BRIGGS for Assemin the First District, and JUDSON L. GRANT in the Second.....The Democrats of the XXXth Congressional District have nominated the Hon. JNO. B. SKINNER..... The Democrats of the XXIst Congressional District nominate Dr. SANDS.....In the XXVIIIth Congressional District the Democrats nominate GEORGE B. BRADLEY. ....The Albany *Statesman* publishes the official indorsement of the American State Ticket by the Order of United Americans.

JAMES R. THOMPSON, American nominee for Canal Commissioner, writes a letter of acceptance, reflecting upon the action of the Republican Convention.

SAMUEL W. WALDRON, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the IVth District of Massachusetts.

There is to be a contested seat in Congress from Ohio. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The official majority for Mr. ALLEN, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional District, over NICHOLS, Fusion, is 83. The Piqua *Register* says that one township in Shelby County has returned 131 votes for 'William Ellen,' by a mistake of the clerk, they being cast for WILLIAM ALLEN. The Columbus *Journal* adds that 'Mr. NICHOLS will receive the certificate of election, and that ALLEN will contest it in Congress.'"

PRENTICE has this item, under the head of "Literary Intelligence Extraordinary:"

"The *Reveries of a Bachelor*, new series, edited by JAMES BUCHANAN, are to be published in serial form, by WENDELL & Co., of Washington City, through the columns of the official paper."

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco Sept. 23 arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. The news we receive comes to us from private sources, as under the present arrangements of the road newspapers are not carried in the mails.

Among the marine arrivals at San Francisco, subsequent to the departure of the last Panama steamer, were the *Europa*, *Comet*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Hound* and *Radiant*, from New-York. There were also arrivals from China, and one from Japan.

The latter brings intelligence of new and important concessions from the Emperor to the outside traders.

The Fourth Overland Arrival.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The overland California mail of the 27th ult, four days later, has just arrived. No papers came to hand. Arrangements are being perfected by which regular newspaper exchanges will be established between St. Louis and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Particulars of the Engagement Between Vidaurri and Miramon.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of the 13th inst., has dates from Victoria to the 30th ult., from Tampico to the 2d inst., and from Monterey to the 10th inst.

The news confirms the accounts of a battle between the Conservatives, under MIRAMON, and the Liberals, under VIDAURRI, in which the latter were partially defeated. VIDAURRI himself was not on the field when the engagement was commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least apprehensive of and least prepared for an attack. The rumors at Brownsville were that the defeated army lost 500 men killed, 2,000 prisoners, and their artillery and provisions taken.

VIDAURRI himself, in a dispatch of the 29th ult., dated Hacienda des Espiritu Santo, and addressed to the Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, acknowledges his defeat. The conflict took place in the vicinity of the town Ahualusco, and lasted from the 25th to the 29th ult. The following is the dispatch referred to:

Army of the North—General-in-Chief:

EXCELLENT SIR: After a severe engagement between our enemy and the forces under my command in the vicinity of the town of Ahualulco, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of the present month—the latter fighting with the same valor and intrepidity that they have ever shown in every encounter they have had—have unfortunately sustained a defeat to-day, which, taking from them the victory that they so justly merited on account of their sufferings and privations, also caused us to lose nearly all the train of war that we had acquired at such an immense sacrifice.

In conformity with that principle which I have ever kept, of never to hide or misrepresent facts, I now have the sorrow of announcing to you this unfortunate event, and although I propose to explain to the Sovereign Congress the causes that have brought it on and influenced it thus far, the lack of time at present prevents me from making a similar explanation to you, although I shall confine myself to stating that the principal causes have been the utter scarcity of resources of every kind, together with the great poverty and misery experienced by the soldiery, and that felt by them particularly on the days of battle.

Great and profound indeed is the grief which at this moment weighs upon me, as you may well imagine; nevertheless, an idea consoles me still, that if the adverse tide of battles may ever retard the triumph of the cause sustained by our State, which is that of justice and humanity, it can never destroy it entirely.

Be pleased to acquaint the State with this unfortunate occurrence, so as to prevent that any sinister versions be made of it, and so soon as I shall have obtained the data necessary concerning the victims and losses of all kinds that we have sustained, I shall communicate the same to your Excellency with a similar object.

Accept, therefore, my particular regard and consideration. God and liberty.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Nuevo Leon y Coahuila.

HACIENDA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, Sept. 29, 1858.

VIDAURRI'S dispatch was written under the impression that the defeat was a total one; but an express from Monterey, with dates of the 10th inst., arrived at Matamoras on the 13th, and reported that VIDAURRI had arrived at Montery on the 8th inst., and that the loss sustained by his troops was not so great as was reported at first, as only a portion of the artillery and munitions had been captured by MIRAMON'S forces, and the Liberal army had made their retreat from the field of battle in good order.

The official paper of Monterey states that General VIDAURRI has already sent orders to the commander at Tampico for another park of artillery, where there is a plenty to be had, which will soon be on the field, together with many forces that are concentrating about VIDAURRI, to renew the attack.

El Prisma, published at Tampico, with date of the 2d inst., says that Col. GUADALUPE GARCIA, who had entirely recovered his health, would leave on that day for the interior with 300 men of infantry and three pieces of artillery.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 6th inst., gives some details of the preliminary movements by the two armies, previous to the battle which we above alluded to. They are interesting:

"Gen. MIRAMON had entered the city of San Luis, seeing that it had been left entirely unprotected by VIDAURRI, and fortified himself within. Gen. VIDAURRI was still at La Parada—eight leagues from San Luis—awaiting the arrival of Generals BLANCO and CORONADO, who were soon to join him with a well-equipped force of about 3,000 strong.

A letter, written from VIDAURRI'S camp, with date of the 26th ultimo, states that an express had just been received there from General DEGOLLADO, with the news that this chief had defeated CASSANOVA completely, who was guarding Guadalajara, and taken possession of that place.

MIRAMON had sent out two columns of his troops, to force, if possible, two of the positions of VIDAURRI, but these were twice defeated in their attempt at doing so, losing thereby all the artillery and ammunitions that they had taken out for the attack.

Colonels SATAN and ARREGUILIN, who, a short time since, had left the neighboring State of Tamaulipas with reinforcements for VIDAURRI, had arrived within 16 leagues of San Luis, with a force of 1,000 Tamaulipecos, well armed and full of enthusiasm.

General VIDAURRI will begin an attack upon his enemy within San Luis as soon as he shall receive all the reinforcements that he expects, and are now reaching him fast.

WEST INDIES.

Demerara—Business Promise—Return Passages—The Labor Movement—St. Kitts—Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the bark *Virginia*, Capt. HILL we have dates from Demerara to the 29th September, from Berbice to the 23d, from St. Kitts and St. Eustasius to Oct. 2, and from Turk's Island to the 9th inst. At Demerara the sugar crop was nearly all gathered in, and was one of the most abundant in British Guiana for twenty years past, that is, taking into account the number of "estates" that have in that time been "abandoned," the apathy of the West India Creole negro, and the scarcity of labor, of which the colonists so constantly complain.

Several of the houses that had succumbed during the Spring pressure, were again commencing under favorable auspices. Messrs. WHITNEY & Co., of Demerara, largely engaged in the American trade, were about starting again, helped by friends here, in Barbadoes, and in Demerara. BRIDGES, SHERLOCK & Co., assisted by the house of CAVAN & Co., of London, had again commenced. Only a few days prior to the sailing of the *Virginia*, a public meeting on the subject was held in the reading rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, and resolutions strongly opposed to such return passages were unanimously adopted. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the return passages be, from the beginning of 1859, in future discontinued. The Governor, P. A. WODEHOUSE, Esq., labored hard last Spring with the Home Government to obtain for Colonial immigration a more favorable consideration than heretofore, and concessions were made to him more favorable than the most sanguine friend of the Colony could have anticipated.

His Excellency was away in the country, spending a month *en siesta* with his amiable lady, so the business of Government House was suspended. The Courts were also enjoying a vacation, but during the present month both the executive and judicial bodies were again to be called into active business life.

The produce reports from the West Indies generally are favorable, and the season has been more than usually healthy. The sugar crop everywhere is a large one.

At St. Kitts there was a severe fever raging. The business of the season was mostly done there.

An American bark, one of Messrs. TROWBRIDGE & DWIGHT'S, the *Excelsior*, arrived there from the windward on the 2d inst.; there was about half a cargo of sugar and molasses there for her.

There was but little salt on the island, and the price was 30 cents a (flour) barrel for it. At St. Martins the quantity of salt was also small, and the price was the same as at St. Kitts.

At St. Eustasius, (Dutch,) the chief topic was the Slavery abolition question. It is expected there that during this Fall the slaves in all the Dutch colonies will be emancipated. There was about 1,100 hhds. of sugar made on the island this year. The health of the island was good.

At Turk's Island, as elsewhere in the West Indies, the great absorbing subject is the labor question.

A public meeting, "convened for the purpose of consulting on the best course to be pursued for procuring additional laborers for this Colony," was held in the Court House, Grand Trunk, on the 5th instant. I. R. TALBOT, Esq., presided. Several resolutions on the subject were passed, and a Committee appointed to petition the Home Government on the subject. The salt-making season, which has been more than usually prosperous, was nearly closed. The price of salt was 7½ to 8 cents a bushel. There were shipped during the week preceding the 9th inst., nearly 22,000. There were over half a million bushels on the Island.

Business in Barbadoes.

BARBADOES, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The market for all descriptions of breadstuffs and provisions is unusually depressed, owing to heavy importations and a very reduced consumption, arising from the great abundance and cheapness of sweet potatoes. At the present moment it is next to impossible to make sales from the vessels, as our dealers are determined not to fill themselves up with stuffs at present rates, looking forward to lower prices soon. The consequence is that recent arrivals are all going into store. There will, without doubt, be a better demand shortly, as native provisions must soon be scarce and dear; but from the great amount of Breadstuffs now on hand, and several large cargoes known to be due, it will be some weeks before the market gets into a healthy state again. The quotations which are annexed may be considered nominal, as sales to any extent could not be made unless at a reduction.

Several arrivals of Codfish have taken place during the past fortnight, and the market is now fully supplied. One cargo from Demerara is now afloat.

The arrivals of White Pine have been and continue excessive; dealers are all abundantly supplied, and next sales will not realize present quotations. Three cargoes well assorted Pitch Pine would sell at fair rates. Cypress Shingles, all descriptions, and Red Oak Staves are wanted.

The shipment of sweets may be virtually considered as closed, there not remaining over 800 puncheons of Molasses for shipment after the departure of the *N. H. Gaston*, whose cargo is included in the following statement:

The total shipments of Sugar for the year, reduced to hogsheads, is 50,027, and Molassess 19,754 puncheons. The prospects for the growing canes are gloomy indeed, and under the most favorable circumstances, the coming crop will fall short 10,000 hhds. of the present one, and may reach 20,000 hhds. Many parts of the Island are suffering severely from the want of rain, without which they will make scarcely any crop at all. Some fine showers have fallen within the last forty-eight hours, and indications are that the wet season has finally set in.

The season, thus far, has proved unusually sultry, but the health of the Island is generally good; no epidemics prevail.

The Young Men's Association of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your able journal of Sept. 21, in an article headed, "A Stricken City," appeared the following:

"I regard the application of the Young Men's Christian Association for foreign aid as wholly unwarranted, and an unjust reflection upon the proverbially liberal benevolence of our people."

Being a constant reader of your paper, and judging from the liberality of its opinions, its unwillingness to willfully injure any person or persons, (as the above article is certainly calculated to do,) and having witnessed and examined into the actions and operations of the Young Men's Christian Association—(for their rooms are always open, and their books and plan of operation and action during the present epidemic, are also open to inspection by any and everybody,) and therefore knowing the article referred to to be unjust; and as a resident of the Crescent City, feeling proud of an association of young men, who have so nobly volunteered in the good work of visiting and relieving the sick and destitute in our midst, I feel that justice should be done both to that Association, whose application for aid has been misrepresented, and to those of your citizens who have so nobly come forward and assisted the Association.

In the first place the writer of the article referred to shows a total ignorance of the application made by the Association for foreign aid, as it! called in hi article. Did he know to whom that application was made? No; or he would have called it neither unwarranted nor for foreign aid. Shall not the branches of our association, which is not limited to any one or two places, nor confines its attention to the natives and residents of its own particular locality, but which, extending over our whole Union, and composed of many branches, yet linked in one common brotherhood, are as one united in the blessed work of relieving distressed and suffering humanity, shall not the members of one branch, in a time of peculiar distress, cannot they call upon brother members for assistance without being impugned and assailed for so doing? It is a well known fact, that during our sickly season, a very great number of our citizens, who have means, are away from the City, and even had the application been made to the public, was it wrong in view of that fact? Wherefore such an objurgatory article? Is this charity?

But the application was not to the public in this instance, but was made to the brother Christian Associations by the Association here. New-Orleans has always within its limits a great number of persons not natives of the city or State, but from other States and from foreign nations. From the peculiar nature of our climate, at certain seasons, these are subject to disease of various kinds, and being incapacitated to work, are forced to apply for assistance, and where more than to the Young Men's Christian Association, as this is the only one whose doors are ever open to all, without any distinction? Other societies are limited to their own particular sect or members, and the Howard Association are almost entirely limited to yellow fever. In this way there is not a State in the Union whose natives and citizens have not been relieved by the Young Men's Christian Association. In view of this, are they not entitled to apply to brother associations in other States, even if they were not as they are, many members in one body?

Entertainment Given by the Venezuelan Commissioners to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Speeches of Senor Rojas, James T. Brady, and Others.

The Commissioners deputed by the Republic of Venezuela to wait on Gen. PAEZ in this City, and invite his return to his native land, gave a banquet on Saturday night in the Metropolitan Hotel to the Municipal authorities, in recognition of the hospitality displayed towards the eminent exile during his sojourn among us.

The attendance was by no means large, though the attractions were many. The fare was sumptuous, and the speeches eloquent.

Señor P. J. ROJAS, President of the Commission, occupied the Chair. On his right was Mayor TIEMANN, on his left was Gen. PAEZ. Elsewhere we observed Gen. Austria, Señor Mujica, Dr. Manuel Paez, Señor Ramon Paez, Señor Riviera St. Turgis, Señor Geo. Henriquez, of Wall-street, Señor Mijares, Señor Gumbarrat, Señor Marquiz, Mr. Peter Cooper, Judge Daly, Judge Brady, Jas. T. Brady, Richard Busteed, Stephen Masset, Edward Cooper, Morris Ketchum, Jonathan Sturgis, and many other well-known gentlemen.

Señor ROJAS proposed as the first regular toast:

The President of the United States. [Loud applause.]

2. *The President of Venezuela.* [Renewed applause.]

In proposing the third toast, he said:

GENTLEMEN: Venezuela will never forget the cordial reception given to General J. A. PAEZ, by the City of New-York, for it was a strong proof of that friendship which for the maintainance of our common interest we should all encourage. [Applause.] And the example of New-York is well worthy of frequent imitation throughout the Union, that the bond of sentiment by which the people of both continents are connected may become firm and inseparable. [Loud cheers.] Sister nations in their institutions, inhabiting a hemisphere on which the hopes of the world are centred, alike sustaining the cause of liberty, their sympathies are natural and should be strengthened. The United States gave to America the example, and aroused the desire for Independence; hastened to recognize the nationality of other Republics; applauded their incorporation into the great family, and afterwards through the press, and by acts which are indelibly engraved upon the South American heart, aided the sincere Republicans of of Spanish America and shamed their ignorant oppressors. [Applause.] But something is still wanting; the example is not enough; it is indispensable, gentlemen, that an influence be exercised, not of force, but by the multiplication of exchanges, by the cultivation of the arts, by manufactures, by commerce—in a word, by all that this Union has in superfluity and Venezuela lacks; by the interchange of ideas to develop the spirit of self-government, and the regenerating civilization of Democracy; to check the monarchical influence—[loud applause]—which, though once repudiated by Spanish America, is still tolerated, lacking, as those countries do, the elements of satisfying the wants of their now aspiring people. This influence has dearly cost the nation of South America, and Venezuela herself has recent y proved that honor, valor and justice are not the only qualities which give a people strength. [Applause.] We are there all Republicans and Democrats, equals in the eyes of the law, and free without distinction of race or color. [Loud applause.] During 18 years we lived as you do, without a standing army, and forever established the liberty of conscience, the abolition of convents, the freedom of the press and every right, the heritage of an honest man. [Applause.] Those elements, grand and civilizing, prolific under the auspices of an Administration faithful to its obligations—you, citizens of the North, pioneers of constitutional principles, are called to forward and diffuse effectively, though indirectly, in accordance with the almost inspired doctrine of your President MONROE, which, like all the great ideas of civilization, was promulgated in advance of the period for its adoption, as were the words of the Apostles who preached the regeneration of the world through the revolutionary influence of Christianity. [Vehement cheering.] But the time for the fulfillment of that prosperity has arrived, and to you, executors of the great work, belongs the duty of pushing the pacific conquests of true Republicanism, with the zeal of predestined missionaries. The field is prepared to receive the seed; and how much easier is the labor, gentlemen, when your co-workers are ready with their aid! The children of the South know full well that you do not bear the cimitar of Mahomet to deluge with blood the path of progress. Let them know that your cannon serve alone to protect your commerce against encroachments and piracy—your Navy to lay telegraphic cables, and restore to their country the unhappy beings whom the most infamous avarice had condemned to servitude. They know that your engineers have never constructed citadels, but that they are ever ready to plan those iron lines which traverse your land in the march of progress. They know that you forge no chains, for you have not iron enough for the manufacture of rails. The appearance of your steamers bears no alarm to the cities on the sea, nor from the wreathing smoke of their chimneys do the fishermen, who traffic on the coast, flee with dismay to conceal their vessels. [Applause.] Gentlemen, among the nations of South America you are called, by way of commerce, "The free people:" and your Republic is known as "The Model Republic." For what reason do you fail to avail yourselves of so great a moral influence, making it effective by deeds worthy of yourselves? Why do you not send us the emigration which you no longer need? Why do you not go to harvest the rich fruits which the earth yields abundantly? Why do you not give us, in our home, the example of that obedience to law which saves you in all your troubles? [Applause.] The White House should be the head-quarters from whence the pacific missionaries of liberty and true Americanism might go forth throughout the world discovered by COLUMBUS. Send from your Capital liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens—not selfish men who shall unite with oppressors and law partisans, but your most illustrious sons—to spread in South America a knowledge of your civilization—American civilization—the civilization of Democracy, of the steamer, of the railroad, of the telegraph—the civilization (permit me to define it *Yankee* civilization)—[loud applause]—which is called to create an order of things which shall regenerate the world. I have said, gentlemen, that Venezuela will never forget the cordial reception given to General PAEZ by the United States, for it is a strong proof of there friendship which we should all encourage. To New-York belongs the honor of being the first in establishing this noble precedent. May the whole Union follow the magnanimous example afforded by your generous acts in 1850, when the American Eagle sheltered beneath her wings the enlightened citizen of Venezuela—acts, the remembrance of which leads me to propose:

The City of New-York—The Metropolis of the United States.

[Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mayor TIEMANN read in reply an appropriate speech, which was in the highest degree complimentary to Gen. PAEZ and the Venezuelan Republic.

4. *The Militia of New-York*—and its distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Major-General SANDFORD.

[Loud applause.]

Major-General SANDFORD replied. He claimed for Venezuela that she had reversed the maxim that "Republics are ungrateful."

5. *The Press of New-York*—The constant friend of truth and liberty.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS responded. He asserted that history had not done justice to the Spanish race; that Fillibusterism was highly improper; made some disparaging remarks on MIRANDA, and assured the Venezuelans that there was no use in their copying our Republican institutions, unless they also imitated us in our obedience to law. Law and liberty should be inseparable, else the latter would degenerate into anarchy. Mr. BROOKS was warmly applauded.

6. *The Bar of New-York.*

In compliance with repeated and pressing calls, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY rose and said:

I came here to-night to listen—not to speak. CARLYLE has said, "Speech is great—silence is greater." If you had not done me the honor, and accorded me the kindness to mention my name in connection with the sentiment just proposed, I would have permitted my profession to remain for once in that condition which is not characteristic—voiceless and uninfluential in the presence of men. But, gentlemen, I have observed some things here to-night which deserve to be mentioned. I agree with my friend Mr. BROOKS that this occasion exhibits a novel spectacle. I believe this is the first time in the history of my native City that the exiles from any part of the world have tendered to our municipal authorities any public testimonial of gratitude for the hospitality extended to them. If Venezuela has done nothing else, as her enemies might falsely suggest, this at least must he said of her, that she has set an example of courtesy and gratitude which entitles her from every resident of New-York to undying recollection and admiration. I am sorry, however, to perceive the naked appearance of yonder table, the places of which should all have been filled, that the politeness and consideration of our Venezuelan hosts might appear to be properly appreciated. But I am happy to say—without intending any disrepect to those who represent us in the councils and government of New-York—that the City does not owe its character to, and will not receive its judgment from, the proceedings of the individuals who may at any time manage its public affairs. I know something of Venezuela and of her history. As Venezuelans inhabit part of the Territory on which our Republic is placed, we cannot but be interested in her destiny. But a few days have passed since a magnificent banquet was spread in this building, when men of eloquence assembled, and Genius shed its effulgence over the festive board. An intelligent multitude attended to celebrate an event, then considered to be perfectly accomplished, by which two great nations would be enabled to breathe their thoughts into each other's ears. It was a great and interesting incident. But I think more highly of the event, soon I trust to happen, when from one end of this continent to the other there will be no electric telegraph required—no cable to be laid as an indispensable medium of mingling the thoughts of the people spread over that Territory—but one sentiment shall pervade it as by a single and continuous thrill, and all who dwell upon it shall be American in Government if not in name. Nor am I unwilling—with deference to our eloquent friend Mr. BROOKS—to extend this wish a little further, and if the Genius of our Republic, already holding sway over the broad rivers, majestic mountains, and lovely valleys of our land, contemplates and hopes for the coming of the time when she may affix a star upon the forehead of the Queen of the Antilles, and place her in the constellation of our Union, I reflect upon that hope, and would receive that event with unmingled delight. We have heard, however, denunciations of fillibusters. I would not—I do not advocate lawless aggression, or fanatical propagandism, when either would force upon any people a government they do not seek. But there is nothing to alarm us in the necessary employment of honorable means to gain a more extended area for the control of true civilization, enlightened progress, and free institutions. That man was a fillibuster who first wrested from the hands of Barbarians territory, which they had devoted to such uses as uncultivated instincts might suggest—and consecrated it to the influences of intellect, religion and social refinement. On these subjects men differ much in opinion, and it is not to be wondered at that the name of MIRANDA should have been mentioned at this table with reproach. That name has been almost forgotten except amongst those who ever remember and honor all men who, however unsuccessful, deserve to be classed as patriots in the annals of our race. I cannot think of MIRANDA, nor speak of him, except with sympathy. His name excites alike regret and admiration. It is true that his achievements fell short of his efforts and his merit. It is true that his name is often treated with obloquy, but the poet has prepared us to disregard such injustice.

"Rebellion! foul, dishonoring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft hath stained
The holiest cause that book

ST. PETERSBURG.

An Imperial Fete—Its Show and its Splendor—The Fair at Nijni-Novgorod—The Emperor at Moscow—Honors to General Mouravieff—A New Code of Signals—Reorganization of the Imperial Guard—A Cross of St. Andrew to Alexander Gortschakoff—Life at the Capital—Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The 26th ultimo, (old style,) the anniversary of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty, ALEXANDER II, was kept as a *fête* day throughout the Empire. The Emperor was absent from St. Petersburg, which necessarily diminished the interest of the ceremonies here, but a grand religious service was nevertheless performed in the Church of St. Alexander Nevski in the morning, all places of business were closed throughout the day, and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated—in which operation, by the way, a comet which is just now paying us a visit, obligingly assisted. The ceremonies at St. Alexander were very imposing and beautiful. The Church stands on the outskirts of the city, and, from the Kazan Cathedral, which is on the Nevski, not far from the river, a parquet was laid down the entire distance, about two and a half miles, to St. Alexander. Over this parquet the splendid religious, military, and civic procession passed. The inclemency of the weather somewhat marred the effect, but did not deter an immense crowd from thronging the street, upon both sides, to look upon the pageant. The beholders themselves were not the least curious part of the spectacle. Here was a bronzed veteran of the Empire, in his gray surtout, a long row of stars and medals decorating his breast, standing motionless, cap in hand, gazing reverently at the procession. Peasants from all the neighboring provinces, and Cossacks from the Don, and even here and there a Circassian, in his tunic and flowing sleeves, were scattered along the way. The entrance to the Court-yard of St. Alexander was guarded by long double ranks of grenadiers, before whom the procession passed, as it entered the gates. Previous to the exercises in the church, a solemn ceremony was performed in the court-yard. A number of priests and high dignitaries of the Greek Church assembled in a circle, in the open air, and chanted prayers, whilst a crowd of nobles and military men of high rank, all uncovered, stood by, silently participating, heedless of the rain now falling heavily. In the meantime, the church commenced filling with the various high functionaries who were to engage in or witness the ceremonies, and, at about 12 o'clock, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, eldest brother of the Emperor and his representative, entered the cathedral, accompanied by his son, a fine-looking lad of perhaps 12 years, and took his place near the altar, on the right. The great dignitaries of the Empire filled the right aisle, Prince ORLOFF standing a little in advance of the rest, and remarkable above all for his immense stature and the magnificent jewels which blazed upon his uniform. The ceremonies which now took place, partly in the Russian and partly in the ancient Greek language, were most solemn and beautiful. The Emperor's choirs occupied places on either side of the altar, and accompanied the chants of the priests, two of whom, both venerable men, with long white hair and flowing beards, possessed voices of a depth and power impossible to describe. The choirs, too, composed of men and children of all ages, sang most exquisitely; and, throughout the entire ceremony, which lasted fully two hours, the vast body of people assembled in the cathedral preserved a death-like stillness. At the close of the religious offices, the numerous priests came down from the altar and embraced the Grand Duke, who came forward half way to meet them. The crowd then silently dispersed, again passing through the throng of lookers-on, still patiently waiting in the streets. I have witnessed the ceremonies of Holy Week, in Rome, but never before anything to equal the awe and solemnity of this impressive scene.

The Emperor is on a voyage toward the south of the Empire, and last week visited the Fair at Nijni-Novgorod. Several American ladies and gentlemen were here a few days ago, on their way back from Nijni, which place they visited from motives of curiosity, having heard glowing accounts of this great Fair—alluded to by me in a previous letter to the TIMES. They expressed some disappointment; not so much at the Fair itself, which was very novel and totally unlike what they had anticipated, but the fatigue they were obliged to undergo in traveling quite destroyed the pleasure of the trip. From St. Petersburg to Moscow, the journey is made in about 20 hours by railway. From Moscow to Nijni, they were forced to take the stage or diligence, and traveled incessantly sixty hours ere reaching their destination. To increase the unpleasantness of their situation, they found, upon arriving at Nijni, that the actual population of the town, not exceeding 30,000, was augmented by about 200,000 strangers, and beds could not be obtained at any price. So, during their stay they slept on the floor, and were only too glad to have found the shelter of a roof. The principal articles of trade at this Fair are tea, iron and precious stones—particularly diamonds and turquoises—o which enormous quantities are sold at low prices One of the gentlemen of whom I speak showed me a ing formed of linked turquoises, eight in number, for which he paid one rouble, or about 75 cents. The stones would bring at least $25 in the United States. The ladies also had purchased various articles of Russian and Persian jewelry, as souvenirs of their visit, which I doubt if any American ladies had previously made. Governor SEYMOUR, our late Minister at this Court, was at Nijni, on his way to Constantinople, and thence homeward.

On the anniversary of their coronation, the Emperor and Empress were at Moscow, and at mid-day a religious ceremony took place in the cathedral of the Assumption, and afterward in the Convent of Tschoudow, at which their Majesties were present. They will not probably return to St. Petersburg until toward the end of the present month, and do not take up their Winter residence here until sometime in December.

General MOURAVIEFF, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has been created a Count of the Empire, with the title of Count Mouravieff-Amoorski. The Emperor has conferred this distinguished honor upon General M. in token of his approbation of the services rendered by the Governor-General of Siberia in settling the boundaries of the Amoor country, and adding a large and valuable territory to Russia. He is, also, promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General of Infantry.

In pursuance of an arrangement agreed upon by the various maritime powers, relative to the use on board of vessels of lights and signals, for the purpose of preventing collisions at night, during the prevalence of fogs, &c., the Emperor, upon the recommendation to that effect of his Imperial Highness the Grand Admiral, has ordered the adoption of similar lights and signals by all Russian vessels of war, the post, the yacht club and the commercial marine. The order goes into effect from and after the 1st proximo. I have deemed it judicious to mention this fact, for the information of American Captains engaged in the Russian trade.

Another order of the Emperor, lately promulgated will probably occasion a very decided change in the organization of the Imperial Guard. By the regulations in force, until the present time, young noblemen desirous of entering any of the regiments of the Guard were obliged to do so between the ages of seventeen and twenty years. Henceforward, admission to them will be accorded from the age of sixteen, without an established maximum. The Emperor has also decided that young nobles, who have pursued their scientific studies in the universities and other superior educational institutions of the Empire, shall be absolved from the examination which they have hitherto undergone upon entering the military service, but subjecting them to an examination upon branches of military science at the time of their first promotion.

Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recently been honored by his Sovereign with the Cross of St. Andrew—a very rare distinction—this decoration being worn by the Imperial family, and only conferred in recompense of the most distinguished services. On this occasion it is stated to be for the consummate tact and wisdom displayed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in directing the operations of the mission in China, and securing a highly advantageous treaty with that country. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is a most adroit and profound diplomatist—probably the first in Europe. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the famous Congress of Vienna; and, though the result of that conference did not lead to peace, such was the talent with which he conducted his share of the negotiations that the Emperor made him Ambassador to Vienna, then the most important diplomatic post in the gift of the Russian Government. In speaking of him, during the Vienna Conference, a European journal says: "He failed in his efforts to bring back the Western Powers to ideas of moderation, but these conferences fully indicated the place which of right belonged to him. He there displayed an uncontestable superiority. The ability, coolness and tact which he exhibited, his profound knowledge of the questions submitted to the Congress, struck the Plenipotentiaries. Several of them were distinguished orators in the deliberative assemblies of their own countries, and he astonished them by the ease of his warm and brilliant elocution, and often conquered by the charm of his wit and manners, and by the piquant vivacity of his repartees."

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was elevated to the high and reponsible post which he now fills. He is known to be devoted to the clear-sighted policy of the present Emperor, an ardent advocate of peace, and is doing much in the numerous works of reform and progress inaugurated by ALEXANDER II. Like many of his countrymen, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF speaks the various languages of Europe with purity and elegance. Thoroughly versed in the politics of the day, he adds to the solid qualifications necessary to the statesman, an extended, quick and unerring judgment, great powers of concentration, and the firmness which is perhaps the most invaluable of qualities in diplomacy.

Altogether, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will make an enduring impression upon the history of his country and the age.

The Fall and Winter gayeties will commence presently in earnest. Every fresh arrival from abroad brings us shoals of wanderers, returning from their Summer travels, and taking up Winter quarters at home. A sure indication of an influx of absentees or strangers is the decrease of premium on foreign gold. Two months ago brokers on the street paid as high as twenty cents premium on the Napoleon, or piece of twenty francs. Now, the Napoleon is at a discount. The balance of exchange, however, is very much against St. Petersburg, and for drafts upon London and Paris exorbitant prices are paid.

The theatres are now all open, the first representation of Italian Opera being announced for this evening, and the ballet will, probably, commence during the week. The opera opens with VERDI'S "Vêpres Siciliennes." The company is a fine one, comprising many distinguished artists, some of whom are well-known to the American public, viz., Madame BOSIO, the prima donna, MARINI, the basso, TAGLIAFICO and RONCONI. The opera and ballet of St. Petersburg are said to be the finest in the world. They are certainly both costly enough to be good.

MARC RANDOM.

REMINISCENCES.

General Jesup on the Capture of the Chief Osceola.

From the National Intelligencer.

A question having been recently started respecting the circumstances which attended the capture of the Seminole warrior, OSCEOLA, Major-General JESUP, of the United States Army, with the view of placing in their true light the incidents connected with a transaction in which he was personally and prominently an actor, avails himself of the occasion thus offered to present, in the subjoined paper, a narrative of that interesting event in the history of the "Florida war."

STATEMENT BY MAJOR-GENERAL JESUP.

A matter has been recently brought into discussion with which my name was connected some twenty years ago, and, though explained at the time, seems not even now to be understood. It has been published in a neighboring print, on the authority of a distinguished professional and public man, that the Seminole Indian warrior OSCEOLA, who, by the murder of General THOMPSON and by other atrocities, began the Seminole war "*was captured by treachery and fraud*," and that "*when dying in his hopeless captivity his bitterest regret was that history would deprive him of the honor of winning the battle of Withlacoochee.*" Had the gentleman who penned the paragraph referred to (a part of which is quoted above) been better acquainted with the details of the transaction, he would have been aware that the late General CLINCH won the battle of Withlacooche, and that there is some doubt whether OSCEOLA was in the battle at all. With that portion of the story, however, I have no further concern than a desire to vindicate the truth of history and the reputation of a departed friend.

But the other part of the story, containing the charge that OSCEOLA "was *captured by treachery and fraud*," concerns me alone; and, if true, would not only be damning to me, but be a stain upon the character of the country for all time to come; for when in command of the Southern army in 1837, I, as the representative of the Government, ordered the seizure and retention of that warrior.

OSCEOLA had come into Fort Peyton, a few miles from St. Augustine, not on my invitation, nor that of any other officer; but he, with his warriors, had accompanied a messenger of EMATHLA, (King PHILIP,) the principal chief of all the Seminole bands on and near the river St. John's, who had been captured some time before, and who had been allowed to communicate with his people on his assurance that they, or the greater part of them, would come in and accompany him to the West. OSCEOLA, no doubt, intended to return should he fail in the object that really brought him in, which was to capture the place and release the prisoners.

In a conference which I held with the Seminole chiefs, at their own request, but a few weeks before, I had assured them that I would hold no further conference with them, except to receive from them the notice of their readiness to fulfill their obligations under the treaty at Payne's Landing, and of their capitulation with me at Fort Dade; but I assured them that when prepared to fulfill those obligations, I would receive them and provide for their removal to the new country assigned to them west of the Mississippi; and if any separate parties or bands should decide to come in before the body of the nation were ready to move, I would receive and protect them.

The chiefs expressed some apprehension that, in coming in to me, they might be attacked by my scouting parties, and their people be scattered. To enable them to join me without danger of attack from these parties, I provided them with a quantity of white cotton cloth, to be used as flags in communicating with any of those parties they might fall in with on my outposts; but the flags were to be used for no other purpose. And the chiefs were distinctly and positively told that none of them nor their people must attempt to come in again, but to remain. When PHILIP'S messenger, his son COACOOCHEE, left St. Augustine to communicate with his people on the St. John's, there were but few troops at the post. On meeting with OSCEOLA, he informed him that he could with a hundred warriors, take the place and release his father. Warriors enough arrived to have taken the place had the force not been increased; but, before they came in I had thrown in large reinforcements. I had become acquainted with their designs through Indian negroes, some of whom remained with the Indians and possessed the confidence of the chiefs, but whom I had in constant pay, and from whom I received information of all that took place or was about to take place among them. When OSCEOLA found there was no chance of taking St. Augustine, nor of releasing the prisoners, he determined to return, as I was informed by the Indian negroes about him. But he, with all who accompanied him, had come in with the distinct understanding that they were not to return. He was a prisoner who had violated his parole; he had killed one of my messengers in time of truce, when going under the sanctity of a flag with a message to chiefs in his neighborhood; and he would have killed a second messenger but for the energetic interference of APPIACCA, (SAM JONES,) the Miccasuky chief now in Florida, who interposed, saved him, and sent him back to me at Tampa Bay. he had also violated the last truce made by me with the chiefs. By either one of these acts he had forfeited his life by the laws and usages of war as recognized by civilized nations.

Had I allowed myself to be trifled with, and my solemn assurances to the chiefs that none were to come in but to remain to be falsified, I should have received, as I would have deserved, their scorn and contempt. It was my duty to the country to detain them, and I directed that all should be secured and detained.

In the closing report of the operations of the army under my command, dated the 6th of July, 1838, which was called for by a resolution of the Senate, and printed by order of that body, and thus became a part of the documentary history of the country, I stated all the facts in regard to the detention of OSCEOLA which could then be disclosed without compromising persons in the Indian country, and under Indian control, and embarassing my successor in command; but facts were then given sufficient to the complete understanding of the merits of the case. For the truth of that report I was then, as I am now, both officially and personally responsible. The prominent facts of the report were stated by Colonel BENTON, in a speech in the Senate, and by Judge UNDERWOOD in the House, without contradiction. Every one who has the Articles of War is aware that my commission was pledged for the truth of my report in all its parts. I was here ready to meet any investigation either before Congress or before a court of my peers. But my report, I have reason to know, was satisfactory to the Government, as I believe it was to every fair-minded and honest man in the country who read it at the time.

OSCEOLA had by his repeated violations of the usages of war forfeited his life, particularly in his attempt to use a flag for hostile purposes at St. Augustine, which made him a spy as well by the laws of nations as by our own Articles of War. Whether he should be punished as a spy was at the time merely a question of policy with me. I could have convicted him; but to have done so I should have lost the services of all who would have testified against him, as not one of them could have returned to the Indian country without the certainty of being put to death. I could not afford to lose the services of the witnesses in future operations, even had I been inclined to proceed against him criminally, which I was not. Had we been at war with Britain or France, however, and OSCEOLA been a British or French General, his fate would have been that of ANDRE. But, though an intelligent and talented man, he belonged to a savage tribe, not supposed to be acquainted with the laws of nations or the usages of war; and in place of punishing him I sent him out of the country, to Charleston, a prisoner. In my course on that occasion I was influenced alone by the high obligations of public duty; and if called upon to act in a similar case to-day, were the circumstances the same, I should consider it my duty to the country to act as I acted then.

TH. S. JESUP.

Recent Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

From the Albany Argus.

Several cases were decided by the Court of Appeals at the term which has just closed, involving important questions of law, or of Constitutional construction, some notice of which may be acceptable, at least to our legal readers.

The case of the Bank of Rome *vs.* the Village of Rome, presented the question of the validity of bonds issued by municipal corporations in aid of railroad construction. The decision establishes the legality of such bonds, and the constitutionality of legislation authorizing cities and villages to subscribe for stock and issue bonds to provide the means for paying for it. The point settled is one of much moment, not only in this State, but in its bearing upon similar questions pending in other States.

In the case of CANGEMI, convicted of murder in the City of New-York, a new trial was ordered. It will be recollected that one juryman was discovered to have had something to do with the defence, and by consent of both sides was withdrawn, and the trial proceeded before the remaining eleven. The consent that the trial should proceed with only eleven jurors, and that the minutes and records should be made up in the ordinary way, showing a trial before twelve jurors, was given by the defendant in very strong terms. But the Court held this mode of trial illegal, and sent the case down for a new trial. There have been already two convictions, and one trial of the case without an agreement of the jury.

In the case of ELDRIDGE, convicted of murder in St. Lawrence County, a new trial was ordered on account of errors in the Judge's charge to the jury. The case is one of much interest, although we are not advised that the legal questions settled in the decision are of any special importance, except in their application to this case.

In a case, the title of which we do not recollect, the Court made a decision in relation to the law of fixtures, which is of some importance, although not involving, perhaps, anything new to the legal profession beyond settling (in accordance with the prevailing professional and non-professional opinion, we think) the application of the law to manufacturing property under particular circumstances. The property consisted of "broad looms" used in a factory and fastened to the floor by screws. They were claimed by one party, under an execution, as personal and by the other, under a mortgage, as real property. The Court decided that they were *personal* property.

In the case of ARNOLD *vs.* BEES, the constitutionality of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the County Courts in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages was affirmed.

Re-arguments were ordered in several cases in which the Judge was unable to agree upon a decision. One was that of the Rome Exchange Bank *vs.* The Metropolitan Bank, involving a question of some practical importance in relation to the mode of demanding payment of a note of the maker, under particular circumstances, so as to charge the indorser. The case has already been twice argued.

Another was a case presenting the question in relation to the right of the old policemen of the City of New-York to be continued as members of the force under the Metropolitan system.

Still another was the case of THOMAS *vs.* DOWNER, upon the decision of which depends a vast amount of litigation in this State. The case involves the validity of an assessment made upon the premium notes of a Mutual Insurance Company, in part to pay losses upon what are known as "cash policies," which were *in judgment*.

The Court of Appeals disposed of an unusually large number of cases during the recent term.

During the present year more than 300 causes have been taken from the Calendar by argument and submission—a number very much larger than in any previous year.

The Last Chapter of the Littles Tragedy.

EXECUTION OF IRA STOUT AT ROCHESTER—SCENES AT THE GALLOWS.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 22d.

The tragedy of Falls Field—the first act of which was performed on the night of the 19th of November—has this day been concluded by the execution upon the gallows, of MARION IRA STOUT, the chief actor.

STOUT and his sister SARAH decoyed CHARLES W. LITTLES, the husband of the latter, to the high bank of the river, in a lonely place, in the evening, and there IRA beat his head with some deadly weapon till life was extinct. The sister and wife standing not far away, came to the spot, and the bloody corpse was drawn to the edge of the precipice and thrown over, but it did not go alone, for the murderers, by accident, fell with it some thirty feet, and both had limbs broken. This fall might have killed them both and thrown them into a common grave with their victim, had not Providence wisely ordered otherwise, and spared them to answer to their fellow-beings for the crime they had committed. The fall led to their detection, because they did not complete the concealment of the body, and if they had, the broken limbs and other evidences of the dreadful adventure would have betrayed them.

At early dawn of Sunday, the 20th of December, the mangled body of LITTLES was found, and before noon of that day his murderers were in the hands of the officers of justice—one to remain there seven years and a half—the other to the end of his life, which terminated this day on the gallows.

The motive to the commission of the crime is to some extent a matter of uncertainty and speculation—but the principal has left a statement which, if credited when revealed, may put an end to the uncertainty. IRA and his sister had doubtless been guilty of the revolting crime of incest, which the husband and brother-in-law knew—and by his murder they vainly hoped to remove a dangerous witness of their guilt. This was the chief motive, no doubt, but things of less moment to them conspired to urge them on to the fatal act.

For the past few days the prisoner has not seen any visitors except his spiritual advisers, relatives and such friends as he desired to see. The Rev. Messrs. HOTCHKISS and CUTTING visited him regularly every morning, offered spiritual advice, and urged him to prepare his mind for the great change. They prayed with him and for him with anxious solicitude for that change of heart that was essential to calmness and resignation in his last moments, as well as to hope for happiness beyond the grave. At times the prisoner has prayed with much apparent fervor, but generally before concluding he would give vent to some manifestation of a spirit yet unsubdued. Such was the case as late as yesterday. We wish there was more to encourage a hope that the condemned man had made his peace with his Creator.

He has been quite regular in taking his meals and his rest. Last night he ate supper with his customary readiness, and retired to rest before 11, and slept till morning. This morning he took his breakfast as usual, and conversed freely with his attendants, in his usual mood, on the event he was about to meet. He said he desired to have his body kept until Sunday, and then interred at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. CUTTING repaired to his room, to remain with him while he should live. Soon after, the Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN came—Mr. HOTCHKISS being confined to his house by illness. These clergymen conversed with him freely, but found no apparent change in his mind from that condition he exhibited yesterday. While they were there his mother came to the jail to bid adieu to her son. She was conducted to the cell by Messrs. MERRILL and SMITH, and as soon as she saw IRA she sprang forward and embraced him, weeping most piteously. After a little time she composed herself so far as to fall upon her knees, and prayed audibly for her son. The scene was an affecting one, and brought tears to the eyes of all present. IRA gave way under this appeal, and wept.

While Mrs. STOUT was praying for her son, she asked the Lord to take him away before the time of execution. W. C. BLOSS, Esq., who was present, and who has been a constant attendant upon the prisoner since his conviction, interrupted the prayer, by saying, "Lord, not my will, but Thine be done!"

Shortly after the youth CHARLES and his little sister FRANKY were brought in to bid adieu to IRA, and this interview still further affected the spectators. The children have not been with him, perhaps, enough at any time since they were infants to become greatly attached, especially the little girl.

Shortly before the clergyman visited the prisoner, Mr. POMEROY, his counsel, who has so zealously supported his cause in the Courts, called upon him and remained for some time after the clergy arrived. Dr. HALL, physician to the Jail, had been sent for to put the bandages upon the prisoner's arm at his request, as he said the sight of the wound made him sick at his stomach. When his arm was bared, Mr. POMEROY remarked that the gash was a large one. IRA replied that it was strange that he did not cut the artery, as he intended to do; and in reply to a remark as to his knowledge of where the artery was, he pointed to it upon his right arm. When the bandages had been replaced, Dr. HALL asked him if they were not too tight? IRA replied that they were rather tight, but as he had but a short time to use them, it made no difference; and that he would not put the Doctor to the trouble of changing them.

Mr. POMEROY told the prisoner that he would be frank and tell him where he thought he erred and that was in not making him a confidant in the outset and disclosing the true state of the case. And added in the course of the conversation that it would be a satisfaction to him to know whether in conducting the case he had failed to succeed in consequence of negligence to avail himself of the technicalities of the law, or whether it was the facts that bore him down. He told IRA that if he was disposed to grant him any especial favor in consideration of the relation they had held he might, through one of his spiritual advisers, set his mind at rest in the doubtful point. STOUT said he had been frequently importuned to make such a disclosure, and thought he should have done so to his counsel before the trial, but did not give Mr. P. any assurance that he would do so. Before Mr. POMEROY left he handed the prisoner a couple of gold rings which he had desired him to purchase, to be given, we suppose, as parting tokens to friends.

The gallows is the same which has always been in use in the jail—the rope, a hempen cord, alone being new. A weight of 186 pounds, rests upon a swing door set in the garret floor of the jail. From this weight, the rope runs over two pulleys above, and the end of it drops through two floors, and nearly to the main floor of the jail. The weight falls about eight feet, jerking the slack end that distance. The halter attached to the main rope is a long distance below the main enginery of death, and the latter is not seen by the spectators or prisoner. The Sheriff stood at the foot of the stairs, some forty feet from the prisoner, and by a small cord pulled the latch which let the fatal weight fall.

The prisoners, some sixty in number, were all locked in their cells, and many of them were within hearing of the proceedings at the gallows, but none could see the condemned man there. The spectators and officers stood upon the flag-stone floor of the halls running past the cells or upon the galleries above. All the arrangements were made by the Sheriff with particular care that nothing should occur to mar the solemnity of the occasion. A good coffin was procured and placed in a vacant cell near the gallows, in which to place the remains as soon as the body was cut down.

The military—three companies—the German Grenadiers, Light Guard, and Union Grays, marched to the Jail soon after 1 o'clock, and formed lines of sentries to keep the crowd back from the Jail yard. The avenue leading from Court-street southward was kept entirely clear. Many people could be seen about there as early as 10 o'clock this morning, and the multitude increased from that hour till the execution was over.

At 2 o'clock the persons invited to be present assembled at the Supreme Court-room, and went to the place of execution in a body.

At 2½ o'clock the procession, headed by Deputy-Sheriff WARNER, reached the jail. The military were drawn up in lines, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner was brought down from his room to the gallows.

He was supported by Deputy-Sheriffs POND and MERRILL, and followed by his spiritual advisers, Messrs. HOTCHKISS, CUTTING and BOARDMAN, and others. The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon.

On reaching the gallows he took a seat while Deputy-Sheriff WARNER read the death-warrant in a distinct and forcible manner. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. WARNER told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity.

STOUT did not rise, but while seated, in a clear and firm voice, said:

Gentlemen, I am of the opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter; and where there is vindictiveness, it is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle which contains an expression of my feelings as a dying man, and that contains all I have to say."

The Rev. Mr. HOTCHKISS, then standing at the prisoner's right, said he would read the whole of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, at the request of the prisoner. And he read it, the prisoner meanwhile seated, with his head supported by his right hand. At the conclusion of the reading of the Scripture, Mr. HOTCHKISS said he would address the Throne of Grace, hoping that the prisoner would find strength to follow in a short prayer. Mr. H. then made an impressive prayer, which interested the audience if it did not the prisoner. The prayer concluded, Mr. HOTCHKISS conversed a moment inaudibly with STOUT, and then said that he desired him to say that he did not feel strength to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer he had just heard.

The Deputy-Sheriffs, officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy-Sheriff WARNER put the rope about his neck and drew the cap over his face.

While the officers were pinioning his arms, STOUT stood quite erect, and remained in that attitude till the last. He was quite firm in his demeanor, and gave the same complacent smile to all, in bidding adieu, that he gave at all times when conversing since his arrest. All being ready, and the spectators standing in breathless silence, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, Sheriff BABCOCK pulled the fatal line, and IRA STOUT was suspended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the heavy fall of the weight which did the fatal work. The death of the ill-fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to turn away in disgust.

His neck was probably not dislocated, and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Doctors HALL, AVERY, JAMES and MILLER stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in life. At the end of half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange-street. And thus, with the execution of IRA STOUT, ends the Littles tragedy. The chief actor—the man who plotted the murder and boldly executed it—has paid the penalty the law demanded.

From the Rochester Democrat.

The writing alluded to by STOUT previous to his execution, has been issued in pamphlet form. It is quite elaborate, and was composed by STOUT at intervals since his last hope was taken away, and written in phonographic characters. A friend translated them for Mr. MERRILL, to whom they were given.

There is nothing like a formal "confession" in this writing. STOUT exculpates those of his relatives who were not cognizant of his intended crime, is severe upon his sister for her "blabbing" propensities, and uses very strong expressions throughout the whole.

He denies that he fell from the bank after throwing LITTLES' body over the cliff. We understand he alleges that he jumped down to dislodge it, mistaking the distance, and in getting the body down the declivity fell several times. Mrs. LITTLES, he says, knew little of the real transaction, and has made a great many false statements about it. But the pamphlet will be generally read, and we need not further refer to it.

The following lines were found written upon the wall of STOUT'S cell, after he left it for the gallows:

"Oh agony, deep agony,
For heart that's proud and high,
To learn of fate how desolate
It may be ere it die."

I die in the plenitude of my youth;
Victimized, sacrificed, murdered.

The Portuguese Capture of a French Slaver.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The question in dispute between the French and Portuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the French bark the *Charles and Georges*, is a very unpleasant one; but I have reason to hope that it will be settled without serious consequences. So far as I can learn the facts, and I have little doubt of their general correctness, the French Government is in the wrong, and, what is more vexatious, it half suspects it is in the wrong. It is, of course, vain to expect any statement worthy of notice from the Ministerial press, at least if we may judge by the extracts given below. We know that the *Charlos and Georges* was seized by the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique waters on the ground of her being caught in an interdicted port, and that the French Government demands that she shall be restored, and satisfaction given for the outrage. The French Government deny that the ship was engaged in the slave-traffic, but that she was merely engaged to convey free laborers to the Isle La Reunion. They also maintain as a principle, which cannot and must not be called in question by any foreign Government, that the presence of a French delegate on board a French merchant vessel is a guarantee that the occupation of the ship is a lawful one; and that consequently such ship cannot be visited, overhauled, and, much less, seized. They allege that in the present instance the blacks who were on board were laborers, who had engaged of their own free will to proceed to La Reunion, under regular passports furnished by the authorities at Mozambique; and that under such circumstances all interference was a violation of that principle and of international law, and an insult to the French flag and to the delegate representing for the time being the French Government. To enforce the demands of the French Minister two French ships-of-war are announced to have proceeded to Lisbon. Such are substantially the arguments and demand of France.

Now let us hear the other side. It is certain that the *Charles and Georges* was found in a place interdicted to general commerce—known and admitted to be so interdicted. When the Portuguese cruisers off Mozambique visited the ship, as it had a perfect right to do under the circumstances, 110 negroes were found on board. On inquiry of the captain and the delegate the Portuguese were informed, as I have said, that the negroes were free agents, and had voluntarily contracted to be sent to La Reunion. On these unfortunate creatures being interrogated, they, as I am assured, declared one and all, and that the statement was untrue, and that they were taken from Mozambique against their will. The delegate and captain were then asked to exhibit the passports alleged to be given by the authority at Mozambique, who had received the usual fees, as it was manifestly a breach of duty on the part of any Portuguese authority to deliver passport or permit to a ship found hiring laborers in an interdicted port. When the document was produced, it proved to be merely a pass, not issued by any Portuguese authority whatever, but by the Sheik or chief of a savage tribe, who probably was himself the purveyor of this merchandise.

The Portuguese Government do not refuse to admit the pretensions put forth by France, and her "principle," as it is termed, of inviolability of a vessel on board of which a delegate of the French Government is present. But the inviolability ceases the moment the character of a delegate is laid aside, and that character is laid aside the moment the said vessel commits a violation of international law, and penetrates to a spot interdicted to commerce, for the reason that in that spot the trading in slaves is carried on. The Portuguese Government are willing to believe, if requested, that the Nantes ship *Charles and Georges* and the delegate had no intention of trafficking in human flesh—that is, of selling the 110 negroes they had on board; but it is not denied, nor can it be denied, that she was found where she had no right to be, where she knew she had no right to be; and the presumption is, that she was there for an illegal purpose. With respect to the sufficiency of the passes granted by the friendly Sheik, or by whatever name the amiable Chief of the tribe is known, the French Government are asked, what would they say to a similar case occurring in Algeria? Would they consider that an act of a petty Chief of an Arab encampment under French domination, in opposition to, or in defiance of, the Governor-General, would be a sufficient plea on the part of the Portuguese? Would they not scout the notion of such a plea? For these reasons, therefore—namely, the presence of the *Charles and Georges* in an interdicted port, by which the French delegate forfeited his official character, the declaration of the negroes themselves in presence of the delegate, and the worthlessness of the passes or permits given by the chief of the tribe, the Portuguese Government refused to accede to the demands made by France. Thus, I believe, the question stands at this moment. Several notes have already passed between the Governments. But, notwithstanding the steps taken by France, there is, as I have said, reason to hope that the matter will be amicably arranged.

To show how the Ministerial press writes about the matter I give the following from the *Pays*:

"Our colonies, in place of being ruined by the abolition of Slavery, have since the adoption of the measure increased in prosperity in a degree not anticipated by them. The blacks, on all occasions, have preferred to contract engagements with French planters rather than English, declaring that they are better treated by the former than by the latter. These facts are proved by official inquiry, and their existence has always profoundly excited the jealousy of the English newspapers. They explain their language and their bad faith, for these journals appear to suffer from the prosperity of other nations. Thence that habit of confounding the Slave-trade with immigration, well knowing that the two matters are separated by an abyss. The French Government, which is always to be found whenever it is necessary to protect French interests, has struggled energetically against the subterranean intrigues which were brought into action to embarrass immigration, and now the question is resolved in conformity with law and justice. It will be persevered in towards and against all, and if the English Press continue to call immigration the Slave-trade, it will continue to produce a calumny of which the effect will be paralyzed by the public contempt which its bad faith will have inspired throughout Europe."

A SLAVER GAMBLED AWAY BY THE CAPTAIN.

It was announced in the *Courier* of the 23d inst., that the bark *John Gilpin*, which arrived at this port the day before from Loando, Africa, reported that the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, from New-Orleans, was "run away with" from Loando about July 26th, by the mate and crew, while the Captain, GILLEY, was on shore. We now learn that the bark *E. A. Rawlins* arrived at Savannah several weeks ago, without papers, under the charge of the mate, who averred that the captain having dissipated the money provided for the purchase of a cargo of slaves, was about to sell the vessel, and he therefore took French leave, and brought her home. A Savannah correspondent of a New-York paper gives a full account of this vessel. She was fitted out at Savannah, where she is owned, about a year since for a slave voyage, having passed the scrutiny of the Collector. She got as far as Madeira, where her captain is said to have gambled away the money provided for the purchase of her cargo, and she returned to New-Orleans "clean." Here she was fitted out a second time, and has made the second failure. The vessel now lies in Savannah.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Weathersfield (TEXAS) *News* says: "We learn from some families that came in on Tuesday from Jack County, that the Indians are about making a descent upon the whites in this region. From all we can learn, it seems that the Kickapoo and Camanche tribes have united, and are now preparing to wage a war of extermination upon the whites. Scouts that have just returned from this country report that both tribes have sent off their women and children preparatory to making the onslaught. It is thought that there are a number of spies in Jack, Young and Wise Counties."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—NOS. 15, 1081, 575, 787, 541, 1671, 1977, 1185, 1619, 1759, 1457, 1537, 1529, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831. *Part III.*—Nos. 3404, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2186, 2190, 2192, 2196, 2198, 2206] 2208, 2212, 2216, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2236, 2238, 2242, 1854, 1942, 2150, 1602, 2080, 592, 1752, 1406, 1524, 1720, 2310, 1052, 1160, 2338, 808, 2324, 2330, 2332, 2336, 5000, 1920, 1746.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 174, 186, 241, 384, 435, 474, 491 to 494, 530, 534, 368, 538, 540, 541, 560 to 562, 254, 307, 341, 455, 579 to 583, 587, 589 to 592, 595, 598.

COMMON PLEAS.—Argument cases.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 22.
Before Judge Sutherland.

THE LOWER JUDGMENT NO JUDGMENT AT ALL.

The People of the State of New-York, by Lyman Tremain, their Attorney-General, and Azariah C. Flagg, a Corporator and Tax-payer, &c., vs. Robert W. Lowber and the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held in September, 1857, Judge Roosevelt made an order that the judgment in the original action of Robert W. Lowber *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, be set aside and vacated, together with the execution and all proceedings thereon, and that the answer in that action interposed by the Corporation Counsel be also set aside, together with the stipulation to refer the cause, the order of reference, report thereon, and the order affirming said report; and that a new answer in the said action be prepared by the Corporation Counsel, to be approved by the Comptroller of the City, to be interposed and filed in lieu of the preceding answer, unless the Comptroller, within thirty days from the date of the order, should elect as a tax-payer and corporator, or otherwise, on behalf of himself and others, to file an original complaint setting forth such matters, and making such parties, and praying such relief, in the premises, as he might be advised.

From this order of Judge Roosevelt, Robert W. Lowber appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court at a general term held in December, 1857, made an order modifying Jude Roosevelt's order at a special term, as follows:

"That the answer and all subsequent proceedings mentioned in the said order be and the same are hereby set aside and vacated, provided the Comptroller of the City of New-York or any other tax-payer, corporator or person otherwise interested file a complaint on behalf of himself and others, setting forth such matters and making such parties and praying such relief in the premises as he may be advised, together with a bond as hereinafter mentioned; and in the meantime that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiffs in the action be and the same are hereby stayed. And if such action shall be commenced, then, that all the proceedings in this action on the part of the plaintiff be and the same are hereby stayed until final judgment in the action to be commenced by the said Comptro

RICE—Sales 45 tcs., at from $3 56½ @$3 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 150 hhds. Cuba, at from 6¾c. @6¾c., a small lot in bond at 6c.; and 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c. @7¼c. ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 88 hhds. Cuba, ₱ 95 @96 6g., and 169 boxes damaged Havana, at $5 12½ @$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 425 bbls., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 120 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 600 boxes Cheese at 20s.; and 12 tons Seed at 20s. For other ports, no very important engagements transpired. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *Hussar*, 721 tons, to Melbourne; a ship from Charleston to Havre, and a brig to south side Cuba and back, on private terms; a ship from New-Orleans to a port in the North Sea, Cotton, 1¾c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, and one from Mobile to Havre, 1c.; one from Mobile to Trieste, 1¼c.; one from Savannah to Liverpool, ⅝d.; one from Charleston to Trieste, 1 3-16c.; two from Charleston to Liverpool, 13-32d.; a brig from Darien to Rio, Lumber $18; one, 303 tons, from Jacksonville to Rio and back to New-York, $1 15 ₱ bag for Coffee; one, same voyage out, and back to a port in the United States, $2 ₱ bbl.; a schooner from Richmond to Rio, $1 ₱ bbl.; one, 123 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,600; a bark new at Boston, and a brig in Maine, from Sidney, C. B., to Cardenas, Coal, and back to New-York, Sugar 65c., and Molasses $4 under and $3 50 on deck; a brig, 170 tons, from Bangor to St. Croix and back from Turk's Islands to New-York, $1,350; a bark from Norfolk to a windward Island, hhd. Staves, $13; one bound to St. Pierre, Mart., 70c. ₱ bbl.; a brig to Point Petre, Guad., 65c.; a schooner from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10; one from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $10, and if back to New-York, Wood, $5; a brig from St. Mary's to Matanzas, Lumber, $9; a schooner, 160 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,350; a brig, 300 tons, to Cardenas, $2,000; one, 254 tons, to Havana, $1,200; one to Mafanzas and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3, with privilege of Molasses only, $3 50; one to north side Cuba and back, Sugar 37c., and Moslasses, on deck, $2 50; a schooner to St. John's, N. B., 25c. ₱ bbl.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts since my report of the 16th, have been very heavy—the largest ever imported during one week. The market has been languid; the large importation, together with the anxiety manifested by some of our holders to realize, has depressed prices; and sales, though to a fair extent, show a reduction in price of ½c. @1c. ₱ lb. on most descriptions, and many of the Trade demand a still greater concession before they are willing to operate. The arrivals from Europe continue, but as prices there have advanced materially we cannot expect any further shipments, although several parcels are now on the way. Our import after this month will be only moderate, and it is probable that prices will be lower during the next two weeks than at any time this Fall, as we have only our direct receipts to depend on. Calcutta Stock—By recent arrivals, direct and from Europe, the market is well supplied with Cows and Buffaloes. Salted Hides—Foreign are firm and in good demand. Slaughters have a downward tendency. Receipts have been 136,091 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 53,669 Orinoco, ex. *Angostura, Flora, C. Knuth* and *Saxonia*; 30,132 Buenos Ayres, 5,891 kips, ex *Mary Bentley, Homer* and *Effort*; 14,100 Rio Grande dry, and 1,010 salted, ex *Hannah*; 1,700 Bahia; 1,733 Maracaibo, ex *Main*, from Hamburg; 11,000 Zanzabar, ex *Main* and *Saxonia*; 1,748 Central America, ex *Saxonia* from Hamburg; 8,126 Gambia and Bissau, ex *Africanus*; 2,673 Porto Cabello, ex *West Dennis*; 1,412 Valparaiso, ex *Wild Pidgeon*; 971 West India, ex *Annahunk*; 484 Porto Rico, ex *Belloni* and *W. L. Richardson*; 194 Bermuda, 194 from Liverpool, 1,054 from London; 144 bales Calcutta Cow, 143 bales Calcutta Buffalo, ex *British Trident* and *City of Glasgow*; 123 bales from Hamburg, ex *Raleigh*; 5,160 Coastwise. Total, Foreign and Coastwise, 141,251 Hides, and 267 bales Calcutta Cow, and 143 bales do. Buffalo. Import for the month, up to date, has been 230,635 Foreign, and 33,468 Coastwise. Total, 264,103; also 267 bales Calcutta Cow and 143 bales Buffalo. Sales have been 60,255 Hides as follows: 16,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 22 lbs., 26c., 6 and 8 mos., usual selection; 3,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 22 lbs., 25½c. less 3½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 dry. Montevideo, to arrive, on private terms; 10,500 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23c., 6 mos. usual selection; 5,000 dry Chagres, 18@20 lbs., 21c., 6 mos. usual selection; 4,050 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 16½c. @17c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,121 dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, on private terms; 1,000 dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 17½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,300 dry Bogota, 19@21 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 837 dry California, 23 lbs., on private terms; 601 dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., as they run; 300 dry salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., on private terms; 8,126 dry Gambia and Bissau, 9 lbs., on private terms, to go East; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@12 lbs., 24c. @25c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,010 salted Rio Grande, on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 8¾c. cash; 205 wet Salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., 9c. cash. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 132,000, (same time last year 268,900—year before, 6,620.) Also, 3,000 salted, and 2,887 dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 830 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kip.

SKINS—Deer continue quiet, without change in prices. I have no sales to notice. Goat are more active, and sales, to a considerable extent, have been made as follows: 130@140 bales Curacoa, at 65c. @68c. 6 months; 14 bales Payta; 10 bales Sandwich Island, and 50 do., to arrive, on private terms.

LEATHER—There has been more animation this week, and sales are in excess of the receipts about 20,000 Sides. Prices are unchanged, and for good qualities of Middle and Over-weights, are uniform, while inferior tannages and Light-weights vary in prices 1c. to 2c. ₱ lb. Eastern manufacturers operate sparingly, in hopes of being able to purchase more advantageously by waiting. The receipts are likely to be liberal for several weeks, but the demand will, doubtless, be steady, as shoe manufacturers have bought only for immediate use, and will be compelled to come into the market often. Oak-tanned is in fair demand, at previous rates. Upper in Rough is in good request and limited supply. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c. @30c.; do. good Middle, 27c @30c.; do. Heavy, 27c. @30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c. @26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c. @30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 26c. @28c.; do. Cropped, 34c. @36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c. @23c.; do. good middle, 24c. @25c.; do. good heavy, 23c. @24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20½c. @21½c.; do. do., good middle, 23c. @23½c.; do. do., good heavy, 22c. @22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 18c. @20c.; do. do. do., Poor, all weights, 12c. @14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 25c. @27c., on 6 months' credit.

Rising Rowdyism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having occasion to pass down the Sixth-avenue this morning, about 7 o'clock, I was forcibly struck with the growing rowdyism of a certain class of our young men. When near Nineteenth-street I observed three young fellows, about 17 or 18 years of age, jus drunk enough to be ugly, committing all sorts of depredations. They gave chase to a baker's wagon, from corner of Nineteenth-street to corner of Eighteenth-street, where they overtook it and backed it on to the sidewalk, and nearly into a grocery store, the driver all the time calling "Watch" at the top of his voice. They stopped unprotected females in the street, hiccuped in their faces, and followed them with their low slang in a most insulting manner. Had their father, or father, or husband, interfered at such a time, I have every reason to believe that these young ruffians would have blown out his brains, or ripped up his vitals, in cool blood, just as young ROGERS did to SWANSTON, and the *feeling* community would endeavor to find extenuating circumstances in the extreme youth, and the fact of their being under influence of bad liquor. I saw these rowdies pick up stones large enough to kill a man—some of them weighing two pounds—and hurl them at the first dog that came along, to the detriment and danger of peoples lives and basement windows. They called in a grocery store on the corner of Seventeenth-street for beer, which being refused, raised their ire to such a degree that they commenced beating the poor clerk unmercifully. One of them got both of the boy's ears in his mouth, and bit him to the bone, upon which he fainted and had to be carried out into the open air, and restored to consciousness by the application of cold water to his temples. Talk of the Five Points and Water-street! Take a pleasant Sunday afternoon walk in some of the streets of our upper wards, and you will find that the localities above-named are quiet and orderly in comparison—you will find every other door the entrance to a rum-hole. Take Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, for instance. I do not think that, for months past, so much as one Sunday has passed without a fight or row of some kind. While the boy was being beaten this morning and roaring with pain, a policeman stood on the opposite corner regardless of the matter, because the other side of the avenue belonged to Father Ward! SUBSCRIBERS.

A Singular Story of Kidnapping and Seduction.

The New-Oregon (Iowa) *Sentinel*, of the 17th ult., states that on the 9th of this month two strangers came to that village from the southwest on foot. On inquiry subsequently of Mr. HUCKINGS, a man with whom they stopped several days, the editor learned that one of them was NICHOLAS SALMONS, who was convicted in July, 1855, of the murder of a half-breed named TILMAN PORTEE, near Kenekakee, in this State, and sentenced to the State prison for three years. Having served about one year, he was pardoned and set loose. For several days SALMONS and the lad, whom he called CHARLES SALMONS, had been stopping at HUCKINGS', when Mrs. HUCKINGS remarked to her husband that there was a strong resemblance between the boy and a girl whom they knew in Illinois, named EMERANDA JOHNSON. SALMONS immediately replied that EMERANDA was at her grandfather's in Illinois. But suspicion was excited, and one night, in the absence of SALMONS, young HUCKINGS shared the bed of the boy, and made the discovery that the boy CHARLES SALMONS was in reality the girl EMERANDA JOHNSON. The *Sentinel* further says: Meanwhile, NICHOLAS SALMONS fled, and JAS. H. BROWN, Esq., immediately issued a warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping and seduction. From the girl we learn that she is 16 years old, and an orphan. She avers that SALMONS met her in an unfrequented spot, and declared that he was in debt and obliged to run away, and that she must accompany him. She insisted to the contrary, but he threatened to kill her. She was on her way to her grandfather's and had a suit of her dead brother's clothes. SALMONS stripped off her own clothes and compelled her to put on her brother's. He then cut off her hair quite close, put her on his horse and started for Kankakee, where he pawned his horse for a trifling sum of money and then started for Kansas. Arriving at Davenport they had to come on foot the remainder of the journey; up through the long valleys of the Cedar, across never-ending prairies, they wended their tedious way. At night they shared the same bed—the vampyre and the victim; the former passing under the name of Charles Howlan, the latter under that of Charles Salmons.

The girl's story, in many particulars, is highly improbable. We infer that she accompanied SALMONS of her own accord, for we do not believe that any man could have so conquered her will as to successfully bring her all the way from Kankakee in Illinois to this place without discovery, merely by the power of brute force.

On the other hand, we do not for a moment doubt but that SALMONS is a fugitive from justice, and that not of a civil, but a criminal process. Our theory is that EMERANDA JOHNSON is a victim of SALMONS, and that she preferred as a last resort to share his hasty flight rather than remain behind. Repenting at the eleventh hour, she is yet possessed of sufficient native modesty to attempt to hide her sin, and accuses SALMONS of kidnapping and forcing her away.

A RESIDENT OF NEWARK LOST IN THE AUSTRIA.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says: "The suspence concerning the fate of our fellow-citizen, Mr. JOHN MENTZ, is at last ended. His loss in the *Austria* is a matter of certainty. Mr. ADOLPH BIENSTALL, one of the passengers by the *Austria*, who was saved by the French brig *Maurice* and taken to Fayal, came to this city on Monday, and communicated to the family of Mr. MENTZ the sad intelligence that he was a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel, and was among the lost. Mr. B. was well acquainted with Mr. MENTZ, and was an associate with him on the passage. When the fire broke out, all was confusion, and he did not see Mr. MENTZ afterwards, but he saw a young lad, about 16 years old, who came from Germany with Mr. M., struggling in the water, and saw him drown.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the First District at 3 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of the steamboat *Ice King*, lying at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River. The steamboat was burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The steamboat belonged to Messrs. C. B. DEBERGH & Co., and cost $35,000. She was insured for $25,000 in the Oswego and two other Insurance Companies.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—HANNAH KEICHENBACH, a German girl, was arrested on Friday evening, charged with having destroyed her new-born child by throwing it into the sink attached to her residence, No. 325 Eighth-avenue. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.
MONDAY, Oct. 25,
Third appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Third and last night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.

NOTICE.—It has been the intention of the Director that Mlle. Piccolomini should not appear more than twice in the same character. An exception, however, had to be made as regards
LA TRAVIATA,
to satisfy the curiosity of the public, who, from want of seats, had no opportunity of hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Violetta.

On Wednesday she will appear in a new character.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Admission.....$1
Reserved Seats.....2
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons).....$10
Only one half the seats will be sold to-day—the balance on Monday.
In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.
SALE OF SEATS.
In answer to numerous applications the ticket offices at the Academy of Music and Bruesing's will henceforth be open at 8½, and that in Wall-st. at 9 o'clock, as usual.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858.
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
DION BOURCICAULT,
in their original characters,
supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
as Randal McGregor.

Miss Clifton	as	Amy Campbell
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Geordie
Mr. Whiting	as	The Rev. David Blount
Mr. Jas. Seymour	as	Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor	as	Achmet

And the Grand Tableaux,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS,
FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
NOTICE.
In rehearsal and will be immediately produced,
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
IN SIX TABLEAUX,
by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," &c., abounding in adventure and historical incidents. Illustrated with gorgeous scenery on a scale of magnificence never hitherto attempted. New music and new costumes.
On the First Night of this drama
The Winter season will be Commenced.
CHANGE OF TIME.
The curtain will rise at 7½; doors will open at 6½.
The upper tier of boxes will be opened at 25 cents.
Entrance in Crosby-st.
100 ORCHESTRA STALLS
will be fitted up with every luxury, affording
AMPLE ROOM TO EACH SEAT.
with comfort to the occupant and the best view of the stage.
THESE SEATS MAY BE SECURED,
and will be kept for the purchaser throughout the performance.
Price.....ONE DOLLAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS (in consequence of the production of a new five-act comedy) of Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
LAST NIGHT
of the new and successful comedies,
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN,
and
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.
MONDAY.—In consequence of numerous demands at the Box Office for its repetition, Stirling Coyne's charming comedy,
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN,
DYING FOR LOVE,
and
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Tuesday—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE, and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Wednesday—NOTHING VENTURE, DYING FOR LOVE and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
During the week will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by a gentleman of this City, entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Levere, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Tree, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. C. Paraloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Carman, &c.
The comedy will be produced with
New and Superb Scenery and Appointments.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
The management, gratified by the success of the new piece, which has been hailed with acclamations of delight by fashionable and crowded audiences every night, would respectfully announce its repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, Mary Meredith	her daughters. Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern, Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.

Charles Wyndham	Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant	Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville	Miss Flynn

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858,
Will be acted the tragedy, in five acts, of the
GAMESTER.
Mrs. Beverly.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
After which the new farce of
TIC DOLOREUX; Or, LESSON FOR LOVERS.
To conclude with the drama of
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE O'CONNORS.
Pat Rooney.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Andy O'Connor.....A. Fitzgerald
To be followed by the musical Extravaganza of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
The performance will commence with the drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Cyrus Manly.....Mr. J. B. Howe
Mary Norton.....Miss Denvil
After which, the pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
To conclude with
THE MANIAC LOVER.

NIXON & KEMP'S
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, and during the week,
Will be presented in the arena, a succession of
SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the greatest Riders in the World!
With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises, &c.
AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission.....Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1858,
DEBUT OF
MISS KATE DEAN,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr. W. H. COOKE, tenor; E. MOLLENHAUER, violin; LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet a piston; G. T. EVANS, piano. Tickets, $1. To be had of Wm. Hall & Son, Firth, Pond & Co., and at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, and continue during the THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, AT THE ECLIPSE COURSE, (LATE CENTREVILLE,) LONG ISLAND.

The "Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," organized under a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will hold their First Annual Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breed of Horses, on the grounds of the Association, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

"The Union Association," in announcing its "First National Horse Fair," would direct attention to the following general programme involving the distribution of
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRIZES AND PREMIUMS,
of which the following is a list:

CLASS NO. 1.
1. For the best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion.....$200
2. For the 2d best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion.....100
3. For the 3d best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion.....50
4. For the best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side.....100
5. For the 2d best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side.....50
6. For the 3d best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side.....30
7. For the best thorough-bred, 3 years old.....75
8. For the 2d best thorough-bred, 3 years old.....50
9. For the 3d best thorough-bred, 3 years old.....25
10. For the best thorough-bred, 2 years old.....60
11. For the 2d best thorough-bred, 2 years old.....40
12. For the 3d best thorough-bred, 2 years old.....20
13. For the best thorough-bred Yearling.....40
14. For the 2d best thorough-bred Yearling.....25
15. For the 3d best thorough-bred Yearling.....15

CLASS No. 2.
16. For the best Trotting Stallion.....150
17. For the 2d best Trotting Stallion.....100
18. For the 3d best Trotting Stallion.....50
19. For the best Mare with foal by her side; produce of Trotting Stallion, or Trotting Mare with foal by a thorough-bred Stallion.....100
20. For the 2d best thorough-bred Stallion.....60
21. For the 3d best thorough-bred Stallion.....30
22. For the best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....50
23. For the 2d best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....35
24. For the 3d best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....20
25. For the best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....40
26. For the 2d best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....25
27. For the 3d best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....15
28. For the best Yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....30
29. For the 2d best yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....20
30. For the 3d best yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....10

CLASS NO. 3.
31. For the best Stallion for farm or work-horses.....50
32. For the 2d best Stallion for farm or work horses.....35
33. For the 3d best Stallion for farm or work horses.....20
34. For the best pair farm or work horses.....25
35. For the 2d best pair farm or work horses.....20
36. For the 3d best pair farm or work horses.....15
37. For the best single farm or draught horse.....50
38. For the 2d best single farm or draught horse.....15
39. For 3d and best single Farm or Draught Horse.....10
40. For the best four-in-hand Express Team, in harness.....100
41. For the second best four-in-hand Express Team, in harness.....60
42. For the third best four-in-hand Express Team in harness.....30
43. For the best pair Express Horses.....50
44. For the second best pair Express Horses.....30
45. For the third best pair Express Horses.....20

CLASS NO. 4.
46. For the best pair of Matched Carriage Horses in Harness.....50
47. For the best pair of Fancy Matched Horses in Harness.....30
48. For the best pair of Matched Ponies, 12 hands or under.....20
49. For the best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness.....30
50. For the 2d best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness.....20
51. For the 3d best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness.....10
52. For the best Saddle Mare or Gelding.....30
53. For the 2d best Saddle Mare or Gelding.....20
54. For the 3d best Saddle Mare or Gelding.....10

TRIALS OF SPEED.

During the meeting, the following prizes will be given in trials of speed, to the fleetest Trotting Horses, viz.:
55. Mile Heats under the Saddle.....$150
56. Two Mile Heats in Harness.....250
57. Mile Heats in Harness, best three in five.....250
58. Mile Heats in Harness, best in five, free for all Horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45.....150
59. Single Mile in Harness, for three-year-olds.....100
60. Single two miles in Harness, for four-year-olds.....150
61. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, for Stallions, Wagon and Driver to weigh 300 lbs.....50
Second-best to receive his entrance money.
62. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, double Teams.....400
The above prize is intended for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road.
63. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, double Teams, owned and driven by members, Gold Cup.....500
This prize is likewise to be trotted for by Double Teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering for it.
64. Two Mile Heats, Single, Harness, owned and driven by members, Gold Cup.....400
The intention of the Association in offering Cups to members to contend for, is to give gentlemen who are in the habit, almost daily, of encountering each other on the road, an opportunity to have a fair and friendly test among themselves, of the relative speed of their horses, on the grounds of the Association, and not to permit, on any account, a professional driver, or one in the habit of driving in public for money, to handle the reins for either of the abovenamed Cups.
To Suffolk County will be given for horses, owned and bred in the County:
65. Two Mile Heats in Harness, Prize.....$200
66. One Mile Heat under the Saddle.....100
To Kings County, Horses owned and bred in the County:
67. Two Mile Heats in Harness.....$200
68. One Mile Heat under the saddle.....100
To Queens County, Horses owned and bred in the County:
69. Two Mile Heats in Harness, Prize.....$20
70. One Mile Heat under the saddle.....10

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All exhibitors, whether successful competitors or not, will be required by the Association to have their horse on the ground whenever required by the Judges, throughout the four days of the Fair.

The Association also reserve to themselves the right of making such alterations in the regulations of the Trials of Speed from day to day as they may deem best calculated to promote the interests of the Association and those of the exhibitors.

THE PUBLIC SALE.

The public sale of horses belonging to Exhibitors wishing to dispose of any portion of their stock will take place on the Exhibition grounds on
FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

The Fair will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely, with a Grand Cavalcade of all the horses entered for exhibition. Exhibitors will be on the ground with their horses at 9 A. M., and report themselves to the Grand Marshal at the Marshal's stand.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK

there will be an examination in front of the Judges' stand of imported and native thoroughbred Stallions, four years and upward.

AT HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK

an examination of one, two and three year old thoroughbred Colts.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

The following is a programme of the Trials of Speed which will take place during the four days of the Exhibition with each day's entry:

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 25.

AT 1 O'CLOCK—TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 67.)—For horses owned and bred in Kinge County. Two mile heats in harness, for a prize of $200.
Carl & Dropsy enter ch. m. *Miller's Damsel.*
C. Vandeveer enters b. h. *Andrew.*

TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 68.)—For horses owned and bred in Kings County. Mile heats under the saddle, for a prize of $100.
C. Vandeveer enters b. h. *Andrew.*
Not filled.

AT TWO O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 55.)—Free for all horses. Mile heats under the saddle, for a prize of $150.
David Holmes enters br. h. *Phil.*
M. Goodwin enters b. g. *George.*
S. McLaughlin enters b. g. *Lancet.*
H. Woodruff enters gelding ——.
Thos. G. Aycrigg enters b. h. ——.

SECOND DAY.
TUESDAY, Oct. 26.
QUEENS COUNTY PRIZES.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 69)—For Horses owned and bred in Queens County. Two Mile Heats in Harness for a Prize of $200.
D. W. Jones enters r. g. *Almack.*
Not filled.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 70.)—For Horses owned and bred in the County. Mile Heats under the Saddle for a Prize of $80.
Not filled.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 62.)—Double Teams for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road. Two Mile Heats to Wagons. For a prize of $400.
H. F. Jones enters g. h. *Charley Fuller.*
H. F. Jones enters b. h. *Bob Fillingham.*
M. Roder enters r. h. *Pythias.*
M. Roder enters b. h. *Damon.*
A. Howes enters b. h. *Bill.*
A. Howes enters br. m. *Lady Ward.*
P. Truesdale enters g. h. *Boston.*
P. Truesdale enters g. m. *Belle of Orleans.*
B. F. Whitlock enters pair, *Hawk and Buzzard.*
B. F. Whitlock enters pair Black Mares.

AT THREE O'CLOCK.—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61.)—For Horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two-heats in harness. Gold Cup of $400.
B. Montague names b. h. ——.
T. G. Aycrigg names b. h. *Jim.*
J. J. Bevins names r. h. *Mountain Boy.*
B. F. Whitlock names m. *Nine.*

THIRD DAY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 65.)—For Horses owned and bred in Suffolk County. Two mile heats in harness for a prize of $200.
D. M. Conklin enters Sorrel Mare.
Not Filled.

AT HALF-PAST TWELVE—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 59.)—For three-year olds, single mile in harness, for a prize of $100.
E. F. Bliss, stallion *John Anderson.*
F. Galloway, b. Stallion.
Case S. Barr, s. f. *Lady Emma.*
J. B. Raymond, b. h. *Jocko.*
J. B. Rich, Martin's Colt.
George Kuhl, s. c. *Napoleon.*

AT ONE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 60.)—For four-year olds, single two miles, in harness, for a prize of $150.
D. W. Jones enters b. g. *Romeo.*
W. Nodine enters s. stallion *Wild Warrior.*
Hewlet Allen enters b. m. *Lady Carl.*
G. W. Thompson enters br. g. *Honest Harry.*
Peter W. Jones enters Jones' stallion.

AT TWO O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.
W. W. Little enters b. m. *Fanny.*
M. Goodwin enters *Kate Smith.*
W. C. McKeever enters br. g. *Brannnin.*
Savage & Scofield enter bl. *Black Boy.*
H. F. Osburn enters dun m. *Lady Greenfield.*
A. Howes enters br. h. *Bill.*
W. H. Smith enters bl. m. ——.
John Perrin enters ch. h. *C. Monners.*
R. James enters br. gelding ——.
B. Woodruff enters horse *Frank Temple.*
M. Rodin enters br. h. *Mocking Bird.*
R. Galloway enters b. m. *Lady Booker.*

FOURTH DAY.
THURSDAY, Oct. 26.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 57.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.
M. Goodwin enters b. g. *George.*
J. D. McMann enters g. h. *Gray Eddy.*
W. Nodine enters l. g. *George Washington.*
D. Piper enters br. g. *Brown Dick.*

AT 1½ O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61) for Stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.; two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.
J. B. Rich enters s. *Jupiter.*
Walter Smith enters b. s. *Columbus.*
R. James enters b. h. s. *Toronto Chief.*
L. S. Sammis enters ch. h. *Ploughboy.*
Wm. Wheeler enters g. s. *Greyhound.*

AT THREE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 63) for double teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering them. Two mile heats, to wagon, for the Gold Cup of $500.
H. F. Jones enters g. h. *Charlie Fuller*, b. h. *Bob Fillingham.*
T. G. Aycrigg enters b. h. ——, b. h. *Jim.*
A. Howes enters b. h. *Bill*, b. m. *Lady Ward.*
J. Tuesdale enters g. h *Boston*, g. m. *Belle of Orleans.*
B. F. Whitlock enters *Hawk* and *Buzzard*, do. pr. black Mares.

REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

Members, invited guests and exhibitors will enter the grounds by the Club entrance adjoining Van Wicklin's house. Visitors by the cars and pedestrians generally, will enter by the small gates between the Club and first entrance. Carriages from New-York and Brooklyn by first and second entrance gates. Those from Jamaica and the east by the lower gate.

LOVELL PURDY, President.
GEO. B. BOYLE, Secretary.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT the Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, MONDAY and the three following days. Special trains on the Long Island Railroad will leave the depôt in Brooklyn at 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the Course, returning at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Passengers by the ordinary way trains, running every hour, 15 cents each way.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course—MONDAY and three following days.
Tickets can be obtained at the principal hotels, at the depôt of the Long Island Railroad, and at the gates. Price 25 cents each day. Grand stand tickets 25 cents each.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, on MONDAY and three following days. Lines of stages will run throughout each day from all the principal ferries.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT "The Eclipse" (late Centreville) Course on MONDAY and three following days.
BADGES.—The Judges, Committees and invited guests will receive their badges on application at the President's tent.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—NOTICE TO JUDGES AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.—Books will be furnished containing the rules and regulations of the Association, by which they will have to be governed in making the awards in the several classes, for which books application must be made at the President's tent.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH
Will give a CONCERT and LECTURE on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, and will illustrate his sad career as a convict on Blackwell's Island. There will be ten cells and ten convicts on the stage, in prison costume. Three prisoners, recently discharged, will be in shackles. The convicts will partake of bread and grizzly meat and soup, before the audience, and march to solemn music to the Quarry and drill the most solid granite. To commence precisely at 7 o'clock, as the performance will be protracted and delightful and profoundly solemn. The Corporation and Supervisors of New-York will be present.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—DYING FOR LOVE—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—GAMESTER—TIC DOLOREUX—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE O'CONNORS—CHERRY AND FAIR STAR—PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—ROSE OF SHADON—MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATER OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Mexico we have at last what is probably an authentic account of the engagement between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON. The former was not on the field when the engagement commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least prepared for it. The rumors at Brownsville were that VIDAURRI's army lost five hundred men, killed, and that two thousand of them were taken prisoners, with their artillery and provisions. An express from Monterey to Matamoras, however, says their loss was not so great—that only a portion of the artillery and munitions were captured by MIRAMON's forces, and that the Liberal party made their retreat from the field in good order. An official paper received at Monterey says that VIDAURRI had already sent orders to the commander of Tampico for another park of artillery, which will soon be in the field, together with the many forces concentrating about VIDAURRI to renew the attack. Colonel GUADALUPE GARCIA was to leave Tampico on the 2d inst. for the interior, with 300 infantry and three pieces of artillery.

Our dates from Georgetown, Demerara, are to Sept. 29; from Berbice to the 23d; from St. Christophers and St. Eustatius to Oct. 2; and from Turks Island to Oct. 9. The sugar crop at the former place had all been gathered and was unusually abundant. Business was dull. Several houses, however, which yielded to the pressure last Fall, had resumed, and others had been established. The health of the colony was good. The labor question there, as everywhere in the West Indies, was the absorbing topic.

The labor movement was the subject of public discussion at Turk's Island. A meeting on the subject was held at Grand Turk, Oct. 5. The salt-making season was drawing to a close. The price ranged from 7½c. @8c. per bushel, and on the island there were nearly a half million of bushels.

The health of St. Kitt's had been bad—a prevalent fever having proved extensively fatal. The busy season was over.

At St. Eustatius, the people were preparing for the immediate emancipation of their slaves agreeably to the decrees of the French Government.

We derive some additional information in regard to the affairs of Paraguay from the local files. The Dictator, probably with a view to the American visit, was busily consolidating relations with the Argentine Government, as he had previously done with that of Brazil. Hereafter, the southern terminus of the Paraguay river steamers will be Rosario, instead of Buenos Ayres. An important decree in reference to custom-house intercourse with foreign shipping, we transfer from the *Seminario*, the official organ of LOPEZ.

The Overland Mail, which left California, Sept. 23, arrived in this City on Friday. From private letters, with copies of which we were favored by Mr. ANNAN, of this City, we learn of several marine arrivals at San Francisco, among others of a vessel from Japan, announcing new and important concessions by that Government to foreign commerce.

The Overland Mail, which left on the 29th, has reached St. Louis. It brings none but private advices.

The American treaty with China, according to intelligence received at the State Department, has been ratified by the Chinese Emperor. It now awaits the approval of the President and the Senate, when it will be returned to China for the exchange of ratifications. The treaties with England, France and Russia have also been ratified by the Emperor.

The latest arrivals from the Pike's Peak gold mines, in Kansas, indicate a better condition of affairs. Fine specimens of the gold have been received at St. Louis. Snow had begun to fall on the mountains, and the weather had become unfavorable for digging.

Gov. DENVER has written a farewell letter to the people of Kansas on resigning the Governorship. He discourages the formation of a State Government in the present straitened state of the finances.

The British Mail steamship *Persia* is to be withdrawn for the Winter after she makes her next outward trip. She is due here on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The *Europa*, now running on the Halifax and Boston route, will take her place between Liverpool and New-York.

Another murder was committed in Cincinnati on Thursday. The victim was Mr. JOHN L. MORTIMER, an esteemed citizen, a native of Baltimore. The murderer was an old Penitentiary convict named AUGUSTUS WARD. A quarrel occurred in a grog-shop and WARD stabbed Mr. MORTIMER.

IRA STOUT, the Rochester murderer, who was executed on Friday, has left an autobiography, treating of the LITTLES murder, and his own share in it.

The Mayor, municipal officers and members of the Common Council of this City, were the guests of the Venezuelan Commissioners on Saturday evening in the Metropolitan Hotel, and were entertained at a magnificent banquet. An admirable speech was made by Señor ROJAS, who presided, and the proceedings were creditable and complimentary alike to all who bore a share in them.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, now on duty at Staten Island, are to be relieved during the present week by one hundred and twenty-five men of the Fifty-fifth, who will be placed inside the Quarantine inclosure.

On Saturday afternoon Justice CONNOLLY resumed the investigation into the charge brought against Mr. ROBERT L. WILLIS, by a servant girl recently in his employ, of having murdered some person unknown, at his gambling rooms, No. 581 Broadway. The girl was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. RICHARD BUSTARD, and a portion of her testimony was declared by one of her fellow domestics to be utterly untrue. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions came to a close on Saturday, Recorder BARNARD presiding. The only sentence of importance was that of School-Commissioner RICHARD BARRY, a member of the Board of Education, and an Ex-Councilman. He pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on PHILIP WOOLFF, the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Howard-street. It was believed by many persons that his position would secure his release, but it did not. Recorder BARNARD stated that nearly two hundred applications had been made to him on BARRY's behalf for a suspension of judgment. But he could not do so in justice to the public. Men like BARRY could not ever be fitly punished with a fine. If he should suspend judgment, or even let the defendant off with a fine, the public would be justified in accusing him of partiality. He would not be so accused, but would perform his duty without reference to the position of the accused. He accordingly sentenced Mr. BARRY to the Penitentiary for four months. The Grand Jury made an important presentment, which will be found in its appropriate place. It is rumored, and, we believe, correctly, that bills of indictment have been brought against seven official persons for frauds in the Street Department of the City Government. Two City surveyors, four contractors, and an Ex-Deputy Collector of Assessments are mentioned. The names are only whispered, as yet, no arrests having been made. It is also said that, although seven parties only have been indicted, three times that number, not knowing their names, are in special trepidation.

The City Inspector reports that there were 360 deaths in the City last week—70 less than occurred during the previous week. Consumption, as usual, carried off the greatest number. There were ten deaths from violent causes.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed heavily for Cotton, of which only 600 bales were reported sold. Flour was in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was in better request and was somewhat dearer. Corn and Barley were plenty and heavy. Groceries, Provisions, and Naval Stores and Oils exhibited no really new feature. Freights were quiet, with 700 vessels of all classes in port.

The Douglas Contest.

Mr. DOUGLAS is waging a very unequal contest. Illinois, in the last Presidential canvass was carried for BUCHANAN, by only about 10,000 majority. Mr. DOUGLAS now proposes to carry it, not only against the Republicans, but against Mr. BUCHANAN also. He took the liberty at the last session of Congress of thinking and acting for himself. By some rare and unaccountable interposition of Providence, the idea seems to have occurred to him that a Democratic Senator of the United States need not necessarily be the flexible and obedient parasite of a Democratic President,—but that, upon sufficient emergencies, he might pay some slight regard to his own character and consistency, and act upon his own convictions of the public good. How, for so doing, he has been hunted and hounded by the agents of power, it is not needful to rehearse. Though his offence lay merely in refusing to turn square about, when Mr. BUCHANAN gave the command and the examples, it was treated and punished as an act of political and of personal perfidy. He was denounced, vilified, and menaced with political extermination. All the engines of power were turned against him;—every accessible avenue of influence was closed to his appeals;—every office-holder who would not join in the crusade was expelled from office;—the ordinary courtesies of official and personal intercourse were denied him,—and in every possible way he was made to feel the deep and damning character of the offence of which he had been guilty. He had dared to doubt the essential divinity of the Great Mogul of his party:—and the decree forthwith went out that he was to be hamstrung, beheaded, tied in a sack and thrown into the sea. Weak men have often been treated thus. Indeed, such treatment is in strict accordance with the established law of our political parties. No man is allowed to speak his own thoughts, or act upon his own judgment, against the wish of his party, here, any more than under NAPOLEON III. or the Emperor of Austria.

But Mr. DOUGLAS showed fight. He went home and appealed to the people against the tyranny of party. He appealed to the men who made Mr. BUCHANAN President, against Mr. BUCHANAN himself. He had a right to count upon the forbearance, if not upon the aid, of the Republicans, for he was giving substantial and effective support to the principles which they profess. But their party despotism was as relentless and as intolerant as that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and they entered with equal zest and vigor into the contest for his defeat. They have shown great energy in the warfare. Their two leaders, one the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS and the other the aspirant for his seat, have waged war upon him with a degree of ability and of unscrupulous devotion to party and to personal ends seldom surpassed in our political history. It is quite possible that they will succeed. It would be strange, indeed, if they should fail, for they bring the whole weight of their party against such a fragment of the Democracy as Mr. DOUGLAS may be able, in spite of the most formidable opposition, to detach from the main body. If they carry the State, Mr. LINCOLN will become a United States Senator, and one more vote will be added to the growing Republican column. But that he will render to the country any service to be compared with that of his predecessor, we see no reason to believe.

Meantime, whatever may be the result, the substantial victory already rests with Mr. DOUGLAS. He has broken down and prostrated Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration upon the leading point at issue between them. No man doubts that the great mass of the Northern Democracy is with him, and every day gives new evidence that the conservative Democrats of the South concede the impregnability of his position. Even Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, elected upon the same ticket with Mr. BUCHANAN, pledged to his views, and believed hitherto to be most firmly wedded to his fortunes, deserts his official leader and proclaims his support of DOUGLAS. In every Northern State the candidates of the Democratic Party repudiate the restriction of the bill of last session upon the admission of Kansas, and take ground in favor of its admission at the earliest moment, with any Constitution which its people may approve. That they do this from the necessities of the case,—to secure their own election, rather than from any intense conviction of its essential justice,—only strengthens the proof afforded of the fact that the Administration is already thoroughly and effectively beaten among its own partisans, upon this very issue. The President has been deserted upon it by his closest and most devoted friends. Except Col. KEITT, of Whippy Swamp, we call to mind no prominent Democrat who is likely to stand by him to the bitter end. Kansas, if she chooses to apply, will be admitted as a Free State at the coming session of Congress; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN courts a more signal political overthrow than has overtaken any of his predecessors, he will not throw himself in the path of this resistless movement.

Aside from all immediate political issues, we regard the success of Senator DOUGLAS with the greatest interest, as a practical protest against that intense and relentless tyranny of partisanship which is degrading our public life and rendering the race of statesmen impossible among us. The slavishness of one of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S subordinates is not one whit more complete, or more inconsistent with manly public service than that which our political parties exact from every man who holds a place of public trust. Senator DOUGLAS has made a bold and a vigorous protest against it. He has staked his political existence upon the issue. His example has been imitated by men of his own party, in Congress and in the Press. We should hail their success, in the appeal they have taken to the people, as among the most hopeful signs in our political horizon.

PORTUGUESE INTERFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—In commenting the other day on the recent capture of the French ship *Charles and George*, in a Mozambique port by Portuguese authority, and on the reclamation, backed by two of his Imperial Majesty's war-steamers in the Tagus, to which the seizure had given rise, we intimated that the Portuguese Government had justice on their side. This view of the case is maintained by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter which we publish elsewhere. It seems perfectly clear that the 110 negroes found on board the *Charles and George* had been captured against their will, and though it is admitted that they were not to be sold, but to be transferred to French plantations in the Antilles, yet this sort of trafficking in Africans is quite as objectionable a form of the Slave-trade as any other. If, under the disguise of "Free Immigration," the French, with the support and sanction of their Government, are permitted to renew the Slave-trade, the sooner it is known to the rest of the world the better.

The English on the Plata.

The questions at issue between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine have already, if we may trust information received from the former city, elicited British intervention. Mr. WILLIAM D. CHRYSTIE, the English resident at Paraná, is reported as having protested against the law of differential duties, and submitted the subject to the consideration of the Home Government. It is hard to say what action is to be anticipated. If the instances of English creditors have their usual effect, the interposition may take a more decisive shape. In that event, it may become a matter of interest to learn how this Government stands related to the controversy, and whether other uses may not be found for the Paraguay squadron, after the affair at Asuncion has been dispatched.

Buenos Ayres is unquestionably a member of the Argentine Confederation, agreeably to the fundamental law of that Union. It has no power to secede. When, therefore, in 1853, it disowned the immediate executive of the Republic and withdrew from the federation until the official term of Gen. URQUIZA had expired, it gained no political status from which it could claim to be recognized as independent by any foreign Government. Indeed, its own repeated declarations for the last five years have been to the effect that its separation is temporary, and that it will resume its federal obligations when the fact upon which its adhesion rests shall occur. In other words, when, with the cessation of the influence of Gen. URQUIZA, it shall become possible to close the rivers and regain the old monopoly of foreign trade. It is upon this point, then, of the formal independence of Buenos Ayres, that the question turns. If that State be still a member of the Union, the commercial issue between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres is a domestic one, with which no foreign power has a right to interfere. We have seen that the recusant State does not admit her withdrawal from membership. As the Argentine Union is based upon our own, we can appreciate how entirely invalid and inadmissable such voluntary secession would be, by the supposition that New-York should withdraw temporarily from the Confederacy, claiming and consuming, in the meantime, the entire receipts at the Federal Custom-house. And we may comprehend the degree of right attending the protest of Mr. CHRYSTIE, assuming it to be applied to any action Congress might take to punish the desertion and embezzlement of New-York in the case assumed.

The truth is, considerations of right are not at all likely to control British policy in the matter. The security of the British debt due from Buenos Ayres must be impaired by any act reducing the revenues drawn from its principal port. English capital is largely engaged in trade at that city. The new differential tariff, it is conceded by the most candid of the Buenos Ayreans, must effect business there, seriously, and as an *entrepôt*, fatally. In such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the line the English Government will be disposed to pursue. They will sustain the rebel State.

The policy of the United States, whether prompted by international law, or by justice, or by considerations wholly selfish, inclines to the side of the Argentine. Its Constitution is a transcript of our own; and, in fact, was drafted by an American. Its Administration is liberal, progressive, enlightened. To it we owe the opening of waters leading to the heart and the heart's wealth of South America. From it we are to expect the only energetic resistance to the absorption of the entire continent between the Amazon, the Andes and the Atlantic, by Brazil. The Argentine people are almost singular among the South American population in being warmly prepossessed in favor of the North Americans. All these considerations must have their weight in determining the attitude we are to assume, if this domestic quarrel be converted into an international one; or, at all events, must prevent mere passivity. The entire question deserves mature reflection. Having, by this Paraguay business, reëmbarked in South American politics, where shall we, or where ought we to land?

Value of an American Passport.

The Washington *News* informs us that some remonstrances which have been forwarded by Mr. WRIGHT, the United States Minister at Berlin, relative to the violation of American passports in the hands of Prussians who have been naturalized in this country, but left home without serving their allotted term in the army, will not produce any result—the principle which is to regulate these cases having been already laid down. Leaving Prussia without having rendered military service is, it seems, for a Prussian subject an offence against the laws, which the Prussian Government is justified in punishing, whenever the offender again enters its territory, even though he may in the interval have become a citizen of another State.

If any such conclusion has been made by the American Government, it seems to us they have made a very great mistake. If the validity of our passport in the hands of a naturalized citizen is to depend upon the claims which his former Government may make on him, our citizenship looks very like a sham or a delusion. If the Prussian or any other Government may decide that no man shall quit their territory till he has served five or seven years in the army, they may decide that he shall not quit it until he is fifty years of age, or not quit it at all. If, as against us, they may do the one, they may do the other—the principle is the same. But we have asserted the right of expatriation over and over, against the demands of European power. We have recognized in the amplest manner, both in our legislation and in our diplomacy, the right of every man to change his country, and in doing so to throw off his allegiance. It seems to us that to allow foreign Governments to fix the conditions under which our passports shall be valid is to allow them to fix the conditions under which this right of expatriation may be asserted.

If the Prussian Government were to make all its people liable to militia duty up to the age of 60, and a man took it into his head to come over here to be naturalized at 40, and we refused him the protection of our passport afterwards on his return to his native land, it would undoubtedly be tantamount to saying to foreigners that your naturalization laws depended for their efficacy upon the will of the Government under which our immigrants are born, and not upon our construction of them. And yet Prussia would have just as much right to enforce such a rule as this against us, as a rule making every person liable to five years' service in that army as long as he lived, and no matter where he lived. The United States should have no such thing within its borders as conditional citizens—persons who are American citizens here, or Prussian or Austrian defaulters elsewhere. If our passports cannot be made absolute and of valid force everywhere, they should not be given to foreign-born citizens at all. It reflects nothing but disgrace on our own institutions to have persons serving in the ranks as private soldiers in Europe who have solemnly sworn allegiance to our Government, and spend the best years of their lives on our soil. If nothing else can be done the military powers of the Continent ought at least to be called on to place some limitation on claims of this sort—to fix some period at which this debt of military service shall run out. To allow it to stand for a man's life is preposterous injustice to which we ought not to submit. To allow Prussia or Austria to insist upon a man's serving in their armies or going to prison at forty years of age, when he has not set a foot on their soil for twenty years previously, is something too absurd for discussion. If we can do nothing else, we ought at least be able to say to those whom we make "fellow-citizens," that if they left home without satisfying the claims of the Government upon them for military service, that claim would stand against them for seven or ten years, but that at the expiration of that period our passport would protect them against the world.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PROVINCES.—The recent arrival of Lord BURY in Canada lends probability to the rumor that he is specially commissioned to take initiatory steps for erecting the five British-American Provinces into one federation. This movement has been long contemplated by the Home Government, and the increasing importance of British possessions on this continent, especially since the discovery of the Fraser River gold mines, and the movement to abolish the Hudson Bay monopoly, renders the accomplishment of such an object of more than mere local interest. Every step taken to develop the resources of the vast territory to the North must be a matter of deep concern to the people of this country. Our trade with the Canadas is already large, and will go on increasing for many years to come. We shall receive no small share of benefit from the transformation of these colonies into a magnificent empire. The people, it is true, are loyal to the British crown, and are likely to remain so for a long period of time. We would not have it otherwise, for annexation of Northern territory is what no class in the United States desire to see just now. But the loyalty of British-Americans is to be attributed and traced to the wise policy of the mother-land in leaving them to govern themselves in their own way, rather than to any popular preference for monarchical rule. Their political sympathies have always tended and must always tend towards a Democratic form of Government. The Provinces have, in fact, abandoned even the forms of monarchy, while in reality they are Republics, whose institutions vary in no essential particular from our own. Nor is it inconsistent with its Republican tendencies that British America should seek to sever itself from the powerful protection of the mother-land. It is not with them as it was with us; for interest and a common patriotism bind Great Britain and her colonies to each other in a firm alliance. The movement to create a British Empire of the North is not one which should cause us any doubt or uneasiness; for, without seeking to discredit the present loyalty of our enterprising Provincial neighbors, it is clear that the more important they become as a people, the more reason will they have to seek admission into the American Union.

GEN. WALKER'S CIRCULAR.—"The Gray-eyed Man of Destiny," as his admiring friends—the survivors of them, we mean—are fond of styling him, proposes to go into the passenger and transportation business. He has issued a printed circular, announcing to the public, but more particularly to his special friends, that a vessel will leave Mobile for Nicaragua on the 10th proximo, for the purpose of carrying "any passengers and freight that may offer." We do not imagine, however, that the Walker line will be very extensively patronized. The gray-eyed man has been in the same business before, and truth requires us to say, without that degree of success which might commend him to the traveling public. Nicaragua might, no doubt, be greatly improved by a supply of the right kind of "passengers and freight" from the United States. But it is not under the auspices of General WALKER that her condition can be ameliorated. Nevertheless, the continual attempts to organize illegal expeditions should be noticed in some practical way by our Government. In the first place, instead of being winked at and then put down with a great show of virtuous indignation, they should be vigilantly watched and firmly suppressed. Secondly, the restless disposition of our population to overrun Nicaragua and Mexico should be accepted as a foreshadowing of the policy which our relations to them demand. We shall gain nothing by strenuously shutting our eyes to the fact that those effete and crumbling republics lie at our door. Whether we will think so or not, we cannot separate ourselves from them or be unaffected by their destiny. If the Government stands aloof, the people will not. Better, therefore, to adopt some policy worthy of the national character, which may at the same time repress irregular invasions like those of WALKER, satisfy the aspirations of our people, and rescue our unhappy neighbors from anarchy and ruin.

NO MORE MARYS FOR THE CATHOLICS.—The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception brings comfort to the Protestant heart. That antecedent of the Virgin Mary's birth having been adjusted, and sanctified, by the recent Papal bull on the subject, His Holiness finds it due to the divine character now affixed to her nature to forbid the use of her name as at present; and we accordingly have a decree, attested with all the insignia of Papal authority, forbidding the true Catholic hereafter to call his child "Mary." Had the decree, going a step further, had retrospective action, and unnamed the actual wearers of the prenomen, it would have been still more grateful. It would have benefited this generation, as well as those to follow. For it has happened that the Virgin Mary, as the most powerful medium of devout aspiration in Heaven, has been unduly honored with this peculiar form of ascription. Pious Catholic families, desirous of conciliating this potential influence, have usually so named one, at least, of their children. Hence the multiplicity of Marys—an exuberance, among other domestic evils of Protestantism not the least annoying, since, to say nothing of the sentimental side of the question, the number breeds infinite confusion, and often involves the necessity of attaching a substitute *ad libitum* to some of the throng. The immediate bearing of the pontifical rescript upon this "minor misery" is obvious. The name "Mary" becomes a Protestant name; it attains sectarian significance. It has been turned out of the church, and falls, like others of its good things, to unbelievers and enemies. The Protestant may felicitate himself upon the acquisition.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Southern men are beginning to discuss the trade in slaves as a moral question. A correspondent of the Richmond *South* asks, "Ought negro-traders to be hung?" His own convictions are decidedly that they ought not. In short, he thinks it absurd that those whom the law allows to buy and sell slaves in Virginia should suffer the ignominy of scaffold and hemp merely for making their purchases of human merchandise in Cuba, three days' sail from Norfolk, and he asks, "Can it be possible that the people of Virginia are in favor of laws like these?" The same writer proceeds to inquire, and not without logical force, "Where is the grant of authority found which authorizes Congress to denounce and punish as piracy, a trade the moral guilt of which we all incur when we sell a slave to the Southern market?" It is quite evident that the more progressive portion of the Southern mind is earnestly and hopefully devoted to a renewal of the African Slave-trade. Cuba is, of course, referred to only by way of illustration. Slaves are more likely to go to Cuba from Virginia than to come from Cuba to the United States. Africa is manifestly the source of supply which is looked to. Slave-labor in the cotton and sugar States is in demand. It is therefore natural that the planters, whose aspirations are financial rather than political, should revolve in their minds the reopening of the Slave-traffic. They can lawfully import negroes from Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, and they profess to see no moral distinction between that sort of trade and the importation of negroes from the Guinea coast. The argument is doubtless with them. There *is* no moral difference. The practical question presented would seem to be whether the inter-State Slave-trade shall not yield to the general sentiment of the age, and such is felt to be the real issue in the case, by the more reflecting Southern men. Accordingly they assume thus early the aggressive side, and insist that a trade which civilized nations have long consented to regard as piracy shall be restored to the category of legitimate commerce. But this bold claim, so well calculated to startle the Free States, is not countenanced by the politicians of the South, who feel that it must disturb existing party relations, and thus upset political arrangements. Yet the time is coming when the pecuniary interest of the sugar and cotton region will assert itself, and many years may not pass before the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade will be insisted upon at the South as the paramount sectional issue. When this shall happen, the South will become smaller than it now is. Virginia and the other non-cotton-growing States will attach themselves to the North, so that Mason and Dixon's line shall virtually be carried to the borders of South Carolina and Mississippi. In anticipation of this, Cuba is to be purchased and Mexico conquered or annexed. The abolition and extension of Slavery have always been effected on grounds of political economy rather than through moral considerations, except in the case of the British West India Islands, where the will and wishes of the Mother Country overruled the interests of the colonies. In this country it is idle to suppose that the planting interest will omit to push its claims, or that those who buy slaves within the Union will see anything repugnant or startling in the proposition to go to Africa when the Virginia supply is short.

THE POLITICAL PRIZE RING.—Talk of the terrible blows that MORRISSEY and the Benicia Boy bestowed upon each others heads! They were mere love-taps and gentle endearments compared with the terrific epithets which some of our political cotemporaries hurl at each other. Strong language is at a premium, and the politician who is so happy as to have a plentiful commodity of epithets at his command is greatly to be envied. The season is highly provocative of abuse, and to call a gentleman a felon or a scoundrel because he happens to differ from you in opinion on an abstract question, is quite a matter of course. This outburst of malignant epithets will continue with increasing vigor until the final explosion on the day of election, after which will come "a syncope and awful pause," and we shall all relapse into our accustomed peacefulness, and attend to our business like sensible men and Christians.

The Boston *Traveller*, in alluding to one of its next-door neighbors, says:

"The whipped curs of the *Post*, having convicted themselves, for the hundredth time, of ignorance, are endeavoring to escape under a cloud of mud taken from their native gutters."

It must be pleasant in Boston to engage in a newspaper controversy conducted in such a spirit as is indicated in that paragraph. One our City cotemporaries, in alluding to the speech of Judge PARKER at the Palace Gardens, accuses that highly respectable gentleman of "bold and gross falsehood," calls him "an audacious blasphemer," a "double-faced and double-tongued hypocrite," and a good many more equally hard and unsavory names. But, hard names, happily, break no bones, and our political Morriseys and Heenans will leave the ring none the worse in person, though some of them may suffer in reputation, for the terrrible pummeling they have given each other.

City Items.

The *Saturday Press* is the name of a new and neatly-printed weekly sheet published in this City. The first number appeared on the 23d inst. Its aim is "to furnish its readers with as great a variety as possible of interesting facts, leaving them the privilege of making their own comments." If this policy is carried out, the *Saturday Press* will soon become popular. It is a journal eminently fitted for families and those who look for select reading matter.

Professor DORREMUS and Dr. JAMES R. WOOD will report this day, at 10 o'clock, before Coroner CONNERY, the result of the examination which they have made of the body of Mrs. STEVENS, alleged to have been poisoned by arsenic.

BILLY MULLIGAN denies the statement that at the recent prize-fight he drew a pistol upon and threatened to shoot AARON JONES, the second of HEENAN.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.—We learn that the old managers who for so many years conducted the offices of the National Monument at Washington, and who were removed to give place to an "American" Board of Directors, have been restored to the management. There is a prospect that, under their management, the monument may be completed, at least so far as the erection of the square pillar goes. This is now about 175 feet high, and by carrying it up a few feet every year it will in time be completed, and from its magnitude alone will be a most imposing object at the National Capital.

Personal.

Sir WILLIAM DON, the amateur actor who figured in this City not long ago, has been convicted in the Sunderland (Eng.) Police Court, of an assault upon an actor, and sentenced to a fine. The suit was brought by one EDWARD BURCHELL, who prayed relief for "wilful damage to a hat, coat, shirt, his property, valued at £1 5s." Sir WILLIAM got enraged at something that went wrong before the curtain at the Lyceum Theatre, where he and BURCHELL were performing, and revenged himself by banging BURCHELL's valuable person against the properties.

M. EUGENE VEUILLOT one of the writers in the *Univers*, and brother to the celebrated LOUIS VEUILLOT, was recently married to Mlle. D'AQUIN. The ceremony was performed by Father VENTURA, who in an allocution with which he wound up the service, informed the congregation that the bride, as her name indicated, numbered among her ancestors no less a personage than THOMAS AQUINAS—*Gallice*, St Thomas D'Aquin!

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, whose extraordinary freaks in Parliament obtained for him no little notoriety in this country, was appointed Attorney-General at Hong Kong. The *China Mail* brings news of his suspension from that office, he having "acted towards the Government and other officials in a manner which necessitated the step."

The partnership between Messrs. BARRY & GOODNOUGH has been severed; "and while the latter," says the *Illustrated London News*, "has returned to Canada with a cool ten thousand as his moiety, after deducting expenses, the master-spirit has taken a journey to Sweden, and purposes seeing Lapland before he returns. It is surprising how the system takes everywhere."

The *Monitore Toscano* announces the discovery at Florence of a copy of DANTE ALIGHIERI'S *Divina Commedia*, written in PETRARCH'S own hand. It further adds that the late GIACOMO LEOPARDI'S manuscripts, which were believed to be lost, have just been bought by the Grand Ducal Library.

The London *Globe* states that the visit of Lord and Lady BURY to the United States is not connected with State affairs, but undertaken solely for private reasons. Her ladyship is a daughter of Sir ALLAN McNAB of Canada.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, says the Boston *Transcript*, has been confined to his house by illness for ten days, and it will probably be a fortnight before he will be able to appear in public.

The Hon JOSEPH R. CHANDLER had an audience of the King of Naples on the 29th ult., and presented his credentials as American Minister.

The Baptists of Liverpool encourage art. They have just awarded a prize of $5,000 to the artist JOHN WOOD for his picture of "the Baptism of Christ."

M. PROUDHON has published, in Belgium, a pamphlet, entitled *La Justice Poursuivie par l'Eglise*. It relates to his recent trial and condemnation.

BALFE has set to music LONGFELLOW'S poem "Daybreak," one of the pieces in the volume of *Standish*.

The late Duchess of MONTMORENCY left bequests to charitable institutions to the amount of a million francs.

A handsome tablet of Carrara marble has been placed in Guy's Hospital, London, to the memory of Sir ASTLEY P. COOPER, Bart.

Mr. J. B. GOUGH is suffering from an attack of illness at Orkney, and has been advised to proceed to Edinburgh and put himself under medical treatment.

HUME, the mesmerizer, figures as a lion in the Russian *salons*. He wears a fantastic dress and a Scotch cap and feather, which he never takes off in any *salon*.

A chair has been made for the Governor of Vermont, from the timbers of the old *Constitution* frigate.

The Marquis of Bristol has entered his 90th year, in good health.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES is residing at Torquay, having recovered from his illness.

M. DE RENNESAT has been appointed Director of the French Railway.

MEYERBEER has left Baden for Nice, still traveling with his invalid daughter.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking office of Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 7, 1858:

New-York—M. Gibuez, wife and son; J. W. [illegible] bert, Professor Morse and family, S. E. Morse family, H. S. Crick, A. J. Todd, A. P. Francia, [illegible] Garcia, N. Cleveland, A. Bassa, G. W. Forbes, O. Lamson, the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, the Rev. A. [illegible] Vermilye, G. S. Bussing, Jr., R. W. Bogart, [illegible] Hughes, Dr. J. W. Crane, R. Halsey and wife, E. [illegible] Squier and wife, J. S. Crick and wife, H. J. Raymond, O. M. Moore, W. E. Schenck and wife, Mrs. Van Kleeck, W. L. Cole, J. A. Robinson and wife, J. A. Voisin, A. H. Lockwood, A. G. Graves, G. Barlow, E. W. Corning, G. G. Byron, O. Mead and wife, A. L. Hyde, C. W. Bates. *Pennsylvania*—J. W. Grigg, W. S. Haseltine. *Alabama*—R. Montgomery, M. Carmelich. *Florida*—G. A. Chisolm, J. N. Hank. *Connecticut*—Henry Trowbridge and family, Mrs. P. Hall.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. C. F. DANIELS.—Mr. C. F. DANIELS, recently editor of the New-London *Chronicle*, died at New-London, Conn., on the 20th instant, aged 69. Mr. DANIELS was a native of Waterford, Conn., was educated for the law, but forsook the profession and assumed editorial labor in Cheraw, S. C., in 1825. In 1828, he published a paper at Camden, S. C.; and in 1833 returned to the North, and became connected with the editorial department of the *Courier and Enquirer* of this City. In 1837, in company with Mr. LANG, he purchased the New-York *Gazette*, which paper he edited till 1839, when he again entered the service of the *Courier and Enquirer* and remained till 1848, when he took the editorship of the New-London *Chronicle*. In 1857, after ten years' service on that paper, ill-health compelled his withdrawal. His last illness was prolonged.

DEATH OF BARON WARD.—Baron WARD, the famous Yorkshire groom who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma, has just died at [illegible]. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy to pay of Prince LICHTENSTEIN, of Hungary, and after four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna as jockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his Royal Highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse of the Ducal Court. Even later he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of CHARLES II., and placed the youthful CHARLES III. on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. I should have observed, as soon as CHARLES III. came to the throne, the then Baron WARD was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his Royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed State authority, WARD retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of State with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron WARD was married to a humble person of Vienna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than WARD, the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana imperii*."

Vice-Admiral MAINWARING died on the 26th ult., at Bath. He was Lieutenant of the Naiad, and served under Lord NELSON at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. He commanded the Tartarus fireship at Copenhagen in 1807; was promoted to post rank in 1810; accepted the rank of retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846, and retired Vice-Admiral Sept. 11, 1854.

MARTIN LANE, for nearly thirty years cashier of the Cambridge Bank, died, at his residence in Cambridgeport, on Saturday. He was a native of Northampton, and brother of the Hon. EBENEZER LANE, the former Chief Justice of Ohio. His age was 73. One son, Professor LANE, of Harvard College, survives him.

The Chevalier DE NEGRELLI, who is known to the British public as the opponent of Mr. STEPHENSON in the Suez Canal question, died in Vienna, on the night of the 30th ult.

Letters from Verona mention the death, by suicide, of the Italian poet BETTELLONI, who, it appears, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, discharging two barrels.

The Ambassador of Prussia at Brussels, M. DE BROCKHAUSEN, died on Monday night, at Baden, where he had been staying for the recovery of his health.

The Countess of ROSSLYN died on Thursday, at Dysart House. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Lieutenant-General WALTER WENTZS, and was married to Lord ROSSLYN in 1826.

Mr. CHARLIER, the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, died on the 28th ult. He had seen, in his earlier days, consider

Improved Condition of American Trade with England.

The August accounts of the British Board of Trade, delivered a day or two before the departure of the mail, show a marked improvement in the trade between the United States and Great Britain, as compared with the earlier months of the present year. The total declared value of the exports of British manufactures and produce was £11,134,763, against £11,638,805 in the corresponding month of last year; whilst the aggregate exports of the eight months ending Aug. 31, are valued at £75,596,564, against £84,666,718 in the same period of 1857. In the cotton trade, and certain branches of the iron trade, the exports of August even exceeded those of the corresponding months of last year. The calicoes, cambrics, muslins, fustians, and mixed stuffs exported during the month amounted in quantity to 212,471,191 yards, and in value to £2,926,982, against 169,678,545 yards and £2,505,922. In lace, net, hose, and small wares, there was a falling off, but it was more than compensated by the increased foreign demand for sewing cotton; and there was a considerable increase in the exportation of cotton yarns, chiefly to India, the total value being £851,316, against £832,883. The exports to the United States are still, as regards most commodities, below those of last year, but a comparison with the trade of eight months will show that there has been a considerable improvement, as compared with the earlier portion of the year. This will be apparent from the following table, which shows the value of the principal exports to the United States in each of the undermentioned periods:

	August, 1857.	August, 1858.	Eight Months, 1858.
Beer and Ale	£5,483	£6,390	£70,741
Coals and Culm	8,006	15,855	147,104
Cotton Goods	216,537	208,439	1,480,988
Earthenware	45,385	35,525	252,586
Haberdashery	115,350	62,846	670,176
Hardware and Cutlery	114,261	52,294	383,320
Linen Goods	113,434	109,437	753,677
Pig Iron	7,365	16,843	112,178
Bar and Rod Iron	131,767	75,047	351,924
Cast Iron	2,136	3,035	37,083
Wrought Iron	45,606	26,910	180,682
Steel	35,329	26,864	181,367
Copper Sheathing	5,523	11,213	44,056
Lead	4,655	4,201	37,095
Tin Plates	105,090	79,548	501,917
Salt	7,882	9,712	68,955
Seed Oil	2,155	9,093	62,634
Silk Goods	30,604	28,571	169,809
Stationery	8,351	2,586	25,567
Woolen Goods	181,887	167,868	1,334,346
Worsted Goods	46,818	40,478	365,617

The quantity of American produce imported into the United Kingdom during the same periods cannot be shown in so much detail. the country of growth not being specified in respect of provisions, rice, tobacco, and many other articles. As regards the all-important article of cotton, the imports during the month amounted to 598,219 cwts., and during the eight months to 5,780,640 cwts., against 314,063 cwts., and 4,871,611 cwts. in the respective corresponding periods of last year. The total imports of the month were 681,382 cwts., and of the eight months, 6,787,814 cwts., the returns for the corresponding periods of last year showing 480,807 cwts. and 6,327,417 cwts. The supply from India has fallen off very much, and the same may be said of Brazil, but from Egypt and the unenumerated sources of supply there was an increase. The importation of American wheat was 96,506 qrs., against 23,048 qrs.; or, during the eight months, 488,787 qrs., against 348,685 qrs. The total supplies of the month amounted to 373,774 qrs, against 283,480 qrs., and of the eight months, to 3,120,216 qrs., against 1,857,527. There was also an increased supply from Russia and Egypt, and large arrivals from Turkey; but the imports from other countries were below those of the corresponding period of last year. American flour, to the extent of 197,291 cwts., was imported during the month, against 7,579 cwts. last year; and 1,536,083 cwts. were imported during the eight months, against 931,018 cwts. The total imports of flour were 247,400 cwts. during the month, against 72,532 cwts.; and 3,039,855 cwts., against 1,245,280 cwts. during the eight months. The bullion and specie accounts show the balance to have been still in favor of England. There were no remittances to the United States during the month, whilst the receipts were £473,507 nearly all in gold. From British Columbia gold was exported to the amount of £3,668, this being the first official record of gold arrivals from that quarter. The shipping accounts show a diminution in the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British ports; the entries being 3,504 vessels and 936,303 tons, against 3,894 vessels and 969,798 tons. The decrease was confined, however, to the British, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Prussian, Dutch and Belgian flags, all the rest having increased. Under the flag of the United States 138 vessels entered, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 124,181 tons, against 107 vessels and 95,709 tons in the corresponding months of last year. The clearances under all flags were more numerous than the entries, being 4,397, but they were proportionately below those of last year. The clearances under the American flag were 147, against 120, and their tonnage 134,324 tons, against 106,321 tons. Of the total entries, the largest amount of tonnage, without reference to flags, was from British possessions in North America, Russia and the United States holding the second and third places respectively; the arrivals from American ports being 109,563 tons, against 71,388 tons. Of the departures, however, the United States had by far the largest share, namely, 128,358 tons, against 94,158 tons in the August of last year. France holds the second place, and then come the Hanseatic ports. The arrivals and departures of the eight months ended Aug. 31 show an increase of the former, as compared with the first eight months of 1857, for Russia, Norway, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, Central America and United States; and of the latter, for Russia, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece and Central America.

The Summer of 1858.

"How cool this Summer has been." This remark has been often made in our hearing within the past week, and has induced us to examine the record of the weather kept in this City for the four preceding years, and the result, like many other popular errors, is that such is not the fact.

By this examination we find the following results. The mean temperature for each Summer month, and for the season, as also the maximum and minimum, is furnished, that a comparison may be made.

	Mean Temperature. Degrees.
In 1854—June	69.99
July	77.26
August	74.35
For the Summer	73.86
In 1855—June	68.36
July	75.10
August	71.28
For the Summer	71.58
In 1856—June	71.61
July	77.42
August	71.92
For the Summer	73.65
In 1857—June	67.94
July	78.94
August	73.76
For the Summer	71.88
In 1858—June	73.87
July	76.84
August	73.16
For the Summer	74.62

This shows that the mean temperature was .76 of a degree higher (or warmer) this Summer than either of the others, and 1.5 degree than the mean for the five years.

The maximum of heat was not as high at 2 P. M. as it was July 21, 1854, or July 27, 1856, when it was 95°, while on the 26th of June, 1857, it was only 90°. On the 19th of July, 1855, and 26th of June of this year, it was 93.5. This year it was one-tenth of a degree less than the mean maximum for the five years.

Nor has the minimum been as low at 7 A. M. as in either of the preceding four years, as on the 27th of June, 1854, it was 37°; June 12, 1855, it was 55°; June 6, 1856, it was 53° 8″; July 3, 1857, it was 52° 9″; and June 14 of this year 56°—one degree higher than either, and 3.4° higher than the mean of the whole.

As to the mean for the months, June, 1858, was the warmest, July warmer than in 1855 and 1857, and August warmer than 1855 or 1856.

Thus figures prove that the physical sense is not always correct, and that we may frequently misjudge as to the relative heat of the atmosphere.

Quarantine Affairs.

Yesterday, and for several days previous, all things were very quiet at Quarantine. The present regiment of "citizen soldiers" stationed there seems not to have attracted so much attention as its predecessors. The ferry-boats, yesterday, instead of being crowded with visitors going to and from the Island and appearing at "Camp Washington," carried but few passengers. It was predicted that the present regiment at Quarantine would be less efficient and less remarked for its soldier-like bearing, than those which had preceded it. The prediction has come wide of the truth. The regiment now on the ground has been quite as vigilant as its predecessors, and in other respects it is said to suffer nothing by the most rigid comparison.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be relieved the present week by 125 men of the Fifty-fifth, who will be stationed inside the Quarantine walls. The whole water-front is now closely guarded.

Preparatory to quartering the military for the Winter within the Quarantine inclosure, Gen. TOWNSEND was on the grounds, Saturday, giving orders to carpenters and other mechanics, who were busily engaged in erecting the necessary structures to shelter and make the soldiers comfortable during the cold weather. Three structures are being put up by the State authorities. They consist, or will consist, of two wooden buildings, 130 and 150 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and several dependent and small structures; and the whole are very well designed and properly arranged on the ground for hospital purposes, when it shall be no longer necessary to have them occuped by a force to prevent arson.

The brick hospitals and other buildings being put up by the Commissioners of Emigration appear well, and wear an air of comparative comfort. They do credit to the good sense of the Commission, and when completed they cannot fail to serve the purposes of the institution admirably. Four of the hospitals, and the Health Officer's office, will be in condition for use in a very few days; and the remaining structures will be in readiness in a few weeks. This dispatch is necessary, for without buildings to shelter them from the Winter patients cannot be cared for and treated, nor can officers and employes remain on the ground without offices and residences.

But the brick walls, stone foundations and slate coverings suggest to the disaffected that the Commissioners of Emigration put a liberal construction upon the term temporary, and the suggestion alarms them. Frequent threats are heard in the streets and in the bar-rooms that whatever the material the nuisance will be but temporary—that it is bound to be abated as soon as the troops are removed. Meanwhile the leaders of the Quarantine removal movement are giving all attention now to election matters. The State and Congressional tickets on Staten Island attract no attention. All interest centres in the Assembly nomination. And with very good reason. The County will be called upon to answer for the destruction of $300,000 worth of State property, and to meet the military expenses of "the war." To represent the county in the Legislature they have need, then, of their most sinewy man. But though the County is united in its desire to have the State pocket the losses, it is blest with its three parties, and each of them has nominated an Assemblyman. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq., is the Democrat; Judge HARMON B. CROPSEY, the Rupublican; and Hon. ALVIN C. BRADLEY, the American. The Democrats are strongly in the majority. Until Saturday last it was supposed by the Americans that Judge CROPSEY would haul off, and that there would be a Democratic defection in favor of their man. Mr. BRADLEY was the Republican candidate for the same post in 1856. Three candidates were still standing, however, on Saturday night, and if they all stand firm, the Democrat will doubtless be elected.

AN INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

The authorities of Richmond County, we are informed, have made an *ex parte* application to Judge LOTT, of Brooklyn, for an injunction to prevent the Commissioners of Emigration from erecting hospitals at Quarantine. The Judge, it is said, refused to grant the application.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S engagement has been eminently successful so far. The houses have been large and remunerative. Mr. ULLMAN announces that the "Traviata" will be given to-night for the last time. During the week Mr. CARL FORMES will make his reappearance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S very successful drama of "Jessie Brown" will be played here to-night. A new five-act play is in rehearsal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedietta called "Nothing Venture Nothing Win," will be played for the last time, to-night; followed by "Dying for Love" and "Neptune's Defeat."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S comedy called "Our American Cousin" is of course the attraction here. It is followed by Mr. CHARLES SELBY'S "Day in Paris."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. EDDY'S enterprise is flourishing, and crowded houses have rewarded the talented and industrious manager. To-night Miss FANNY MORANT makes her *debût* in the new comedy called "A Lesson for Lovers." Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE and Mr. EDDY are "stars" in the play of the "Gamester." The petite drama of the "Pride of the Market" will also be given.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three pieces will be given here to-night. A new local drama called "New-York and Brooklyn;" the "Rose of Sharon," and the "Maniac Lover."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of the "O'Connors;" the piece called "Cherry and Fair Star," and a farce which ought to make a hit called "The Prize-fighters."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Thiodon's Theatre of Art; Dr. VALENTINE; the bearded boy, and other attractions are proposed by the energetic manager of this establishment.

CONCERT.—Miss KATE DEAN announces a Concert at Niblo's to-morrow evening. Messrs. COOK, SHREIBER, MOLLENHAUER and EVANS will assist.

CIRCUS.—Messrs. NIXON & KEMP'S "grand equestria" commences operations "up town" to-night. The proprietors of the Palace Garden have constructed an ample Circus corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and the artists of the troupe seem to promise an excellent entertainment.

MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and CAMPBELLS, No. 444 Broadway. Excellent and characteristic programmes at each establishment.

Cook, the Alleged Mutineer.

The Captain of the bark *Contest*, which arrived at this port on Monday last, from Altala, Gulf of California, delivered to the United States Marshal a colored man named ALEXANDER COOK, upon a charge of mutiny and revolt. Paragraphs also appeared simultaneously in most of the City papers stating that COOK had stabbed the Captain, and was placed in irons: also, that he assaulted the officers who attempted to arrest him. Our Reporter visited the Tombs, and sought out the alleged criminal. He was shown to a cell where he found the colored individual referred to, and set to work to obtain a narrative of the events in which he had acted so important a part. His story is too lengthy for publication, and would not interest the reader beyond the ordinary details of sea quarrels. Suffice it to say that COOK is a native of Nassau, N. P., and shipped at San Francisco in the *Contest*, on the 30th of last April as cook, at $30 per month. After waiting at Mazatlan and Altala, at each of which ports the captain added three or four persons to the crew, some of whom were to work their passage, the vessel started for New-York. There was some difficulty, first with the crew, whom the cook was ordered by the captain to keep out of the galley, and afterwards with the captain himself, who found it convenient to have him placed off duty, but he was not put in irons. COOK says he was assaulted in an outrageous manner by the Captain, and put in fear of his life by the second mate, who threatened to harpoon him, and kill him in divers other ways, but COOK says that he never stabbed anybody, or attempted to do so while on board the bark, and he was not aware that he had been so charged. He denies that there was any difficulty between him and the officers who took him from the bark; on the contrary, he was very glad to escape from the vessel, where he has been in terror of death for several months, and kept on short allowance. He avers that the proceedings against him are for the purpose of despoiling him of the wages which he is fairly entitled to. He is, of course, without friends, (except the mate of the bark, who always befriended him,) and having no money, desires the assistance of the British Consul.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully ask a little space in your columns for the defence of right against wrong—to vindicate political principle against political incendiarism; and I pay no fulsome compliment to the TIMES when I say that its columns are never closed against any man, who, having good purposes in view, will observe the proprieties of language.

At the last meeting of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall certain resolutions were offered by a Mr. MAY. I shall refrain from saying any thing about the origin or motives of those resolutions. I have nothing to do with cliques or factions in the Democratic Party. In their shameful bickerings and bitter personal animosities I feel no other interest than that which arises from regret.

Those resolutions not only call upon the Committee to indorse the Administration of the President, but also to denounce Mr. DOUGLAS because he was guilty of a breach of party discipline last Winter; because he differed with the President and nearly all the Democratic Senators on a particular point of policy to be pursued in relation to Kansas. Well, that transaction, however objectionable, and the issue that gave rise to it, are now among the things that are past. What have the Democratic General Committee of New-York to do with it? Has it not enough legitimate business of its own to attend to, that it should travel out of its course so far as to denounce a real or supposed error committed by Mr. DOUGLAS? Why should it not denounce everybody else who has committed political errors, or differed with the President? Why not denounce Mr. TOOMBS, who opened upon the President's Army bill all the batteries which his eminent abilities could bring to bear?

Is no difference of opinion to be tolerated in the Democratic Party? Are all men to be denounced who differ with the President? Look where such a doctrine would lead. It would lead to this: That the President must not only, *ex officio*, be the acknowledged head of the party which elected him, but that he must also be crowned as the political Pope, and that those who dare to differ with him must incur the pains and penalties of excommunication and purgatory!

Mr. DOUGLAS is engaged in a desperate conflict in a distant State. We see him there struggling with a powerful and dangerous foe. His courage, his great abilities, his noblest energies are taxed to the uttermost. Into which end of the scale will the Democratic Committee throw its weight?

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

City Politics.

GERMAN CONVENTION.—The German Republicans of the City having elected two delegates from each Ward for the purpose of considering the interests of the German population in reference to the celebrated "Twelfth Section" of the Syracuse resolutions, met yesterday morning at No. 91 Bowery and appointed a Committee to make preparations for a grand German Republican ratification meeting, to take place some day this week. It is intended to make this meeting one of the largest ever held by the Germans in this City, not excepting those gatherings which distinguished the last Presidential campaign. After a long session, carefully considering the aims and intentions of said "Section," they resolved that there was nothing in it which should offend Germans, and that Mr. MORGAN was a good enough Morgan for them for two good years after the next election.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS has declined the nomination of the American Convention in the Eighth Congressional District, partly because the Republicans have refused to unite with the Americans, and partly from an unwillingness to run in opposition to Mr. CLARK, the present representative.

JOSHUA B. ARTHUR'S name has been mentioned as the Union candidate for Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION.—The American Assembly Convention of this District met on Saturday evening, and nominated ADOLPHUS BORST, of the Fourteenth Ward, the Republican nominee for this District, in place of JOEL W. MASON, declined. The American Convention then met the Republicans at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, when a joint Convention was formed by the appointment of JOEL W. MASON, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, as Chairman. The joint Convention unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. BORST, who subsequently addressed the Convention, accepting the union nomination. The Americans and Republicans in the Tenth Ward have agreed on a union ticket for Inspectors and Canvassers.

SANITARY INVESTIGATION.—The sanitary investigation as to the condition of the City, before the Committee of the Senate, is still progressing. Dr. GRISCOM, Dr. MCNULTY and Dr. SAMUEL ROTTON were examined on Saturday. The latter gentleman mentioned that if the City Inspector did his duty, he could in a single day annihilate the evil arising from crowded cars on the City Railways, and from the mischief arising from want of due ventilation on those conveyances. There was the greatest unanimity among these medical witnesses as to the advantages which would arise from more rational hygienic precautions in school-houses, cars, and in the dwellings of the poor, and of the citizens generally.

The following tabular statement was furnished by Dr. GRISCOM:

Population of New-York by last census (1855)	629,810
Population of London by last census	2,362,236
Nearly four times as great.	
Mortality of New-York was in 1857	23,196
If the mortality of London bore the same proportion to New-York as does its population it would have been (in 1857)	92,784
But it was only	56,786
A saving of lives over the New-York rate of nearly	45,998

This statement of Dr. GRISCOM is closely allied to the fact of a better hygiene police in the 32 districts into which London is sub-divided, each under the supervision of a medical inspector, and the whole under the eye of a medical city inspector.

Adjourned to Monday.

Extension of the Broad Guage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error of the Press, with regard to the broad-guage extension of the New-York and Erie Railroad, through Pennsylvania and Ohio. The point of divergence is neither at Olean nor Little Valley, but at a point on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 415 miles from New-York City, at the mouth of the Little Valley Creek, on the Allegany River, in Cattaraugus County, 19 miles *west* of Olean, and 7 miles *east* of Little Valley station.

C. C. J.

Police Intelligence.

CHAPTER OF BURGLARIES.—The gentlemen of the false key and jimmy were around in great numbers Saturday night and yesterday morning. The drug store of Mr. George Lee, corner of Grand and Allen streets, was entered and robbed of $40 in gold and silver coin. An entrance was effected through the cellar-door, and the burglars were marching off hilarious at their good luck, when two Tenth Ward officers ended their march and hilarity by arresting them. One of the burglars proved to be a brother of the owner of the store, and his companion a noted young thief, named John McCune. They were committed by Justice BRENNAN for examination. Two youths, giving their names as John Centre and Patrick Waters, through the instrumentality of a false key, made their way into the cigar packing establishment of Solomon & Bros., No. 15 Barrow-street. They carried away nineteen boxes and twenty-three bundles of cigars, but did not carry their booty far, for they were overhauled by the Police, and the stolen property recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY and locked up to answer. Jonathan Ireland—a sort of a Yankee Irishman, as his name indicates—being rather deficient in the essential article of wearing apparel, introduced a skeleton key into the door of Mr. Henry Haggerty's residence, No. 470 Broome-street, walked cooly in and helped himself to a quantity of clothing. He was arrested soon after leaving the premises. Justice BRENNAN had him placed in a warm cell, where his present supply of clothing will answer his immediate demands. Some timid burglar selected the dwelling-house No. 24 West Broadway, as a suitable place for professional experiment. He filled a sack with a choice selection of articles, but something frightened him, and he *vamoosed* without his booty. A remarkably stupid youth, about two o'clock yesterday morning, stepped up to an officer who happened to be standing in citizen's dress at the corner of Waverly-place and McDougal-street, and asked him to join him in a "crack"—a friend, for whom he had been waiting a long time, having failed to keep his appointment. The officer readily accepted the invitation, accompanied the youth to the house it was proposed to enter, and entered with spirit into all the preliminaries. Before the joke grew stale, he pulled out his club, displayed his shield, and arrested the unscrupulous youth, who gave his name as Richard Pierce, and was locked up in Jefferson Market Prison.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM A STATION-HOUSE—ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF A DOORMAN.—Two men, giving their names as Thomas Connell and Michael White, were arrested, it will be remembered, about ten days ago, charged with having, at 2 o'clock in the morning, knocked down a Hungarian in Grand-street, beating and robbing him. The prisoners were committed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. At 1 o'clock Saturday morning they were suddenly missing, and there was a good deal of wondering and theorizing with regard to the way which they had effected their escape. John Murphy, a prisoner who was confined in one of the cells, on a charge of petit larceny, said that the doorman in charge of the station-house had let them out. He did not see the doorman, but heard the conversation in which the prisoners promised to pay a round sum to be released. He said he could recognize the voice of the officer. Upon this statement Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter summoned all the officers of the Ward before him, and had each of them read a paragraph from a newspaper—some stumbled badly over the long words—so that Murphy might indicate the alleged guilty party. Murphy pointed out George Foster as the man. An examination was entered upon yesterday in the case, before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court. Murphy was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination, but, although considerably confused by the examining lawyer, he stuck pretty close to the allegations contained in his original affidavit. Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, gave the suspected officer a good character. It was his opinion that the prisoners, with a key probably given to them by one of the lodgers—prisoners and lodgers occupy contiguous cells—unlocked their door from the inside, went down a flight of stairs leading into the basement, and escaped through the cellar-door. The examination will be continued to-day.

STABBING WITH A SWORD-CANE.—George Schermoly, a German, residing at No. 288 Seventh-street, had an altercation yesterday with Henry Wiggans, also a German. Wiggins became greatly enraged and stabbed his antagonist twice with a sword-cane, in the left side and in the cheek. The wound in the side is pronounced dangerous. Wiggans was arrested and committed by Justice BRENNAN in default of $2,000 bail.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JOHN WALLACE, a child three years old, Friday evening, fell from the third story of No. 369 West Forty-second-street and was instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

Roman Catholic Instruction for American Youth at Rome.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following document, addressed to Archbishop HUGHES by the Propaganda at Rome:

Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir:

In a letter dated Feb. 12, 1856, addressed to the Archbishops of the United States of America, the Sacred Council for the Propagation of the Name of Christ signified that our most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., had not only approved the wish uttered by many that an Ecclesiastical Seminary for all the Dioceses of the United States might be founded in the chief city of the Catholic world, but he also desired that such a work should be commended to all the Bishops of those churches in his name, and promised that he would aid in accomplishing it, with a willing heart. Most gladly we announce to you, that what the Holy Father then promised has now, by His Holiness, been performed. The Holy Father has obtained the large and convenient house which a few years ago was occupied by the religious women of the Visitation, with the fine church adjacent, and has granted its use to the Bishops of the United States, that youth chosen by them to be sent thither may be received there, and instructed in sound doctrine and the ecclesiastical life. Therefore we rejoice that the time has come for this most renowned nation to possess such an institution in the mother city, and under the eyes of the Supreme Pastor, as other nations, these many years have gloried to have obtained. Nothing, therefore, will be more worthy the Prelates of the United States than that, corresponding with renewed promises, they should themselves take this work in hand, and with alacrity complete what the Roman Pontiff has begun, and what he has so earnestly promoted by words and in deed. In this affair we doubt not of the most ready aid of the faithful of North America, as well because they show a magnanimous liberality in every good work, as because especially it is a question of an institution whence the American name will gain great glory, and the Catholic faith and religion receive great increase through America. But it is left to the zeal and prudence of the Archbishops and Bishops to use that method which will seem to them more fit and timely that the new Seminary may be furnished in all things it may need, and that, as soon as may be, it may be opened to American youth.

Meantime, that God Almighty may preserve you, etc., etc.

Given at Rome, from the S. C. de Propaganda Fide, on the Feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M., 1858.

(Signed) AL. CARDINAL BARNABO, Prefect.

CAJET, Archbishop of Thebes, Secretary.

To the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Match $200; mile heats to wagons.

Mr. MURPHY, ch. g. *Bell*	1 1
D. MCGIVEN, b. g. *Turk*	2 2

Time: 2:57; 2:58½.

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR ON LONG ISLAND.—The first annual show of the Union Association commences to-day over the Eclipse Course, (late Centreville,) Long Island, and will continue four days. There is a large collection of horses from all parts of the State. The premiums, which amount to $6,000, are sufficiently large to secure a fine gathering of blooded stock.

A great Stallion Trot is to come off for $2,000 between *Ethan Allen* and *George M. Patchen* over the Union Course, Long Island, on Thursday next, 28th inst., mile heats, in harness. It will come off rain or shine.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—STEPHEN LANE, a young man employed at No. 77 Fulton-street, Friday evening fell through the hatchway and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 25 Norfolk-street.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

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☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.**—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of disengaging the capillary tubes, and giving the cuticle such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.

At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **To the Country Clothing Trade.**—Our stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys is now ready, and our object being to command the custom of Southern, Western and other country merchants, by presenting a large and varied stock at remarkably low prices, we think that country dealers now in town will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c.,** Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch-Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers.**—Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., ASTOR HOUSE.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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No longer doubt: Dr. HART'S Vegetable Extract has cured and will cure this terrible disease. Sold at No. 38 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **A. Bartholf's Family Shuttle**
SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 489 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CAHOONE—MARSCHALK.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, STEPHEN H. CAHOONE to SOPHIA A., daughter of Capt. John Marschalk, all of that city.

HITCHCOCK—MOREHOUSE.—In Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., by the Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, of Piermont, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. J. V. Stryker, of Sharon, Conn., SOUTHARD HITCHCOCK, Esq., to Miss JANE A. MOREHOUSE.

STAYNER—LYMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, THOMAS A. STAYNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY A., daughter of Thaddeus Lyman, Esq., of Newark.

WILLIAMS—HEILIG.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Theophilus Stork, OLIVER WILLIAMS, of Chicago, to ANNIE A., daughter of John Heilig, of the former place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, Mrs. CLOTILDA SMITH, widow of the late John J. Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

Due notice of her funeral will be given in Tuesday's morning papers.

WOOLDRIDGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Mrs. LYDIA HASSEY WOOLDRIDGE, widow of George Wooldridge, aged 62 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George B. and Napoleon Wooldridge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 White-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MARSH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, THOMAS MARSH, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and the Association of Sailmakers, are invited to attend his funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 220 Varick-st.

CRANE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 23, after a brief illness, MARIA R., wife of Mr. James W. Crane, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons-in-law, Joseph Craig and L. Boardman Walker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Craig, No. 38 King-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CHALMERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 22, of consumption, JAMES CHALMERS, a native of Scotland, aged 70 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 22, ESTHER F., eldest daughter of James and Dollie A. Smith, aged 19 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her parents, No. 35 West 32d-st.

TELLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, GEO. W. TELLER, aged 27 years.

His family and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, Forsyth-st., near Division-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother.

SAML. J. WILLETT, N. G.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, EMILY CONSTABLE, eldest daughter of the Rev. John W. Moore, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

FABER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 23, CHARLES H., son of Gustavus Wm. and Angelica B. Faber, aged 4 months and 27 days.

JOURNEAY.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a lingering illness, MRS. ANN, wife of Albert Journeay, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from New-York.

SHOEMAKER.—At Flushing, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Ann Bowne, in Flushing.

WOODFORD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, JOSIAH C. WOODFORD, formerly of this City, aged 52 years, 8 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Stamford. The cars leave the New-Haven Railroad depôt, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12¾ o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Stamford at 6 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford depôt to convey friends to and from the house.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled watches.	Gold English patent levers.
Diamond and enl'd watches.	Gold chronometers.
Watches with rich engraved cases.	London duplex watches.
	T. F. Cooper watches.
Gold magic watches.	Jules Jurgensen watches.
Gold lepines.	Independent second watches
Gold detached levers.	

Silver English patent levers, sil

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THE ENTIRE WORK UNABRIDGED.

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WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, (Unabridged,) is to the world of Mind, what the simplest elements the Chemist gathers in his hand sometimes, are to the world of Matter; and we shall never be done wondering how myriad forms of strength and beauty are forever evolved from words."—*Chicago Journal.*

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WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER—Third edition, just published, $6; Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25; Allyn's Ritual, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $1; Plato on the Soul, $1; Rochefoucault's Maxims; Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, $1; Lacon $1 25. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail, postages prepaid. W. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

NEW MUSIC.—PICCOLOMINI POLKA, WITH beautiful vignette of Mlle. Piccolomini, price 38c.; plain 25c. The last Varsoviana, price 25c., both by Augustus Cull. The Empire, or Reichs quadrilles, a new dance, with figure attached, as taught by Kate Luby, No. 270 Bleecker-st.; music by Herr Eichler, price 35 cents, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the honor to announce that the first regular course of lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:

1. Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston. Subject—*Lafayette.*
2. Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Passions.*
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS, Subject—*Education and Democracy.*
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—*Moscow.*
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.) Subject—*The Spending of Money.*
6. Dec. 21—The Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio. (A new Lecture.)
7. Dec. 28—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. (A new Lecture.)
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN. Subject—*Oliver Goldsmith and his Friends.*
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life.*
10. Jan. 25—G. B. FONTANA. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty.*
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject—*Toussaint L'Ouverture.*
12. Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF. Reading—*The Courtship of Miles Standish.*
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G. PARKER. Subject—*Pericles, the Orator and Statesman.*
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY. Subject—*Italy.*

Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are for sale at the Library.

The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. Miller, Mathews & Clusbeck, No. 757 Broadway. MARK HOYT,

Chairman Executive Committee.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS, RALLY—The Fifth Ward Republicans, and all those opposed to the present Administration, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State, Congressional and County nominations. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting. By order. THEO. A. WARD, President.

JOHN CONTRELL, ANDREW W. LEGGAT, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In an advertisement of the proceedings of the Republican meeting in the 13th Ward on Friday evening last, Mr. Dow is reported to have stated that he intended to propose to me that he would withdraw from the canvass for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District if I also would withdraw, and thus enable the Opposition to the National Administration in the District to unite upon a single candidate. Upon the strength of the announcement of this intention, Mr. Dow is reported to have received the applause of the meeting. Upon what grounds that meeting approved of that proposition is not stated. On Saturday morning, 23d inst., Mr. Dow called upon me and made the proposition which he had promised to the meeting. I had not before understood that the differences which existed in the ranks of the Opposition had reference to individuals exclusively, or that their reconciliation depended upon the sacrifice of both the candidates. I so stated substantially to Mr. Dow, and declined to accept his proposition. I represented to him that having received the nomination of the Conference Committee appointed by the two Opposition Conventions, it was not competent for me, whatever might be his notions upon the subject, to make such a bargain as he proposed. I, however, stated to Mr. Dow that I was willing the Conference Committee should be again convened. That for that purpose the Committee should be in part reorganized and three friends of Mr. Dow be substituted in the place of those unfriendly to him in the delegation to the Committee from the Republican Convention. That to the Committee thus reorganized I would recommit the whole question of the Opposition nomination to Congress, and by the result I would pledge myself to abide. This proposition Mr. Dow declined.

Feeling in sincere and earnest desire to harmonize all the Opposition electors of the District upon one nominee for Congress opposed to the present Administration, not only in respect to the Lecompton iniquities, but in respect to every kindred measure which their ingenuities may invent, I proposed to Mr. Dow that I would submit myself with him to a committee of five high-minded Republicans residing out of the District to be agreed upon between us, before whom we should both appear and state the case, and by whose decision as to the candidate who should be supported I would consent to be governed. Mr. Dow inquired whom I proposed as the members of such Committee. I stated that I had not any names then in my mind, but suggested that they should be of the high character of such men as Judge Cowles or Judge Peabody. To my surprise, Mr. Dow rejected this fair and liberal proposition, and insisted that no proposition would be entertained by him unless I withdrew from the field.

I submit to the electors of the Seventh Congressional District whether the responsibility rests on me of dividing the Opposition vote of the District, and thereby endangering its loss, by which a Lecompton Democrat may be again returned to Congress. GEORGE BRIGGS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1858.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.—EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass meeting of the Republicans will be held at Worth Monument, opposite Madison-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by DAVID D. FIELD, J. FAIRMAN, JOSEPH HOXIE, Hon. Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, Wm. H. FRY, BENJ. WORDEN and others. Let all who are opposed to the present Administration attend. HENRY BEENEY, J. S. MATHEWS, Secretary. Chairman.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at Sunderdank's, No. 405 Grand-st., at 7½ P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested. ENEAS ELLIOT, HENRY A. SMITH, (Secretaries. President.

YOUNG MEN'S ASHLAND REPUBLICAN CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY.—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at No. 170 Adams-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual and full attendance is requested. JOSEPH REEVE, President.

J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting will be held in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is desirable. JACOB FISHER, President.

W. E. PARSON, Secretary.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a very capable English servant; is also an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine clothing; wages moderate; highest testimonials; also, situation wanted by a very experienced, respectable person as child's nurse; perfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; refers to where she served as nurse three years. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands meats, poultry and pastry; also, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or chamber-maid and seamstress; both can give the best of City reference from their last places. Apply at No. 354 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, ABLE and efficient woman, either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; understands housework and is a first-class laundress; no objection to the country, or anywhere so as to have a steady place; wages no object to a good home. Apply for DELIA, at HENDRICKSON'S, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber maid and do part of the washing and ironing; does plain sewing and ironing; wages $6; also, a regular cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook and first-class washer and ironer, by a steady, reliable servant, with the highest references for neatness, experience and integrity; also, situations wanted for a few other experienced and very respectable domestics as nurses, waiters and general servants. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and nurse, a neat sewer, will make herself generally useful; both have good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the office.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT COlored girls wish for situations; one is a competent cook; makes bread, cakes, pies and preserves of all kinds; the other is a neat chambermaid and will assist to wash and iron. Both are able to do their work, and will be found trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as regular chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; has the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen until engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, neat and obliging young woman of high respectability as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has served in first-class families, from whom can be well recommended. Ladies wishing a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days, at No. 125 12th-st. west of 5th-av., first floor, front room. Has good City reference from her last employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; is well recommended, faithful, competent and economical, particularly neat and willing to please. Ladies in want of a trustworthy domestic, apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; she can take care of an infant from its birth, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress, or infant's nurse; one as cook, or to do general housework. Also, by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, wishes work of any kind; is a good washer and ironer, or would go as wet nurse; is young and healthy. Her babe, four weeks old, can be seen at No. 544 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found fully competent. Best City reference given. Call at No. 184 3d-av., near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements; can do every kind of family sewing and dress-making. Can be highly recommended. Address 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with the best of references as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork, waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do house-work; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TWELVE years of age, a home, board and clothes only wished; she reads and does waiting and chamberwork and light work; also, her cousin, does general housework; wages, $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 34th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at No. 189 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av. Good city reference given. Can be seen until engaged.

A FAMILY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City are desirous to find a situation for a faithful Protestant servant as waitress, or to assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 65 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 25th-st., at her present employer's, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; has good country reference. Apply at No. 14½ Whitehall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and assist with washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 167 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter, with a good reference from where she lived for seven years. Can be seen at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by an experienced woman, who has lived more than five years in her present situation. Apply No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry, creams and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 237 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, in a family; is competent to fill either. References given and required. Call at No. 91 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 295 West 17th-st., rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation, as waiter, in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 65 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Good City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Allen-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Call at her last employer's, No. 33 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call for two days, at No. 267 5th-av., near 28th-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 5 Nassau-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 308 Broome-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable English Protestants, man and wife, without incumbrance, the man as first-rate gardener and farmer, or coachman and groom; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or dairy-woman; both perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best of reference from their last employer. no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for three days. Address J. B., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 724 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. (Free to employers.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; he is a skillful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace if required; 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 106 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; is a good careful driver; or as a plain gardener; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; can give six years' reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference either from city or country; has no objections going to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE ON BROADway, a young man of pleasant address who is well acquainted with the retail business, and can give good references. Address A. D. Y., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name, residence and references.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A THOroughly experienced salesman for the curtain and upholstery department; City experience absolutely necessary; none other need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, as first-class cook, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S No. 89 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Terms moderate.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor; lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms, if sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated on next corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house, No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining Trinity rectory, just finished, four stories high, with fine-finished, high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 38th and 39th sts., for short terms.

RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR $250, FROM NOW TO MAY 1, A three-story and high-stoop house, in a good location, worth $700 per year, or will sell or exchange. Apply to LYND. J. MULLINS, No. 473 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TRINITY-CHURCH LEASE, SITuated at No. 9 Dominick-st., dated May 1, 1853, 21 years, cheap for cash. Possession Nov. 1. For further particulars, apply to D. BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 1,141 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 220 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—CAME TO THE PREMISES, A BAY horse, on the 11th instant. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. If not taken away in ten days will be sold. R. N. MEIKLEHAN, Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 211 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 341 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delister's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL,

No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clock.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES, MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, MRS. GEORGE CURTIS, } Executive Committee.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*

Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. LEE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing system, and developes all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. M. MORSE, J. H. WRIGHT,

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had several years experience as a teacher, who can refer to families in this City, and whose terms are moderate, would like to make an engagement as morning governess. Her course of instruction comprises the various English branches, French, German and drawing. Will also receive some pupils in the house to join afternoon classes in the above branches. Address Box No. 4,191, Post-Office.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD,

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL,
OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

500 packages and lots of heavy and Shelf Goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

A large assortment of French and German Toys, Fancy Goods, China Toys, Tea Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depot grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY AUCTION sale of elegant and costly household furniture.—JOHN FISHBLATT, Office No. 100 Maiden-lane, will sell on THIS DAY, Monday, at the private house No. 70 West 38th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites covered in rich brocade, and silk velvet, etagere, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, clocks, carpets, extension table, china, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, rich cut-glass decanters, tumblers, goblets, champagne wines, table-cutlery. Sale at 10½ o'clock. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County New-Jersey, about 16 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the depot at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF TENTH-AVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—The lots and buildings known as No. 253 west side, 144½ inches south of 23d-st.

ON THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots and buildings known as Nos. 307, 309 and 311, north side, 45.9 feet east of 10th-av.

ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots and buildings thereon, north side, 100 feet east 10th-av., Nos. 303 to 309, inclusive.

BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS, ADJOINING ABOVE AND TENTH-AVENUE LOT—One lot and building. Dimensions of all to be found on maps, at No. 7 Broad-st. By order. CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee. CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear-rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18 carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached levers, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattrasses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

WM. WESTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire household furniture of a large house: elegant carpets, oil-cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, centre, side and extension tables; piano, French mantel clock, 21 days; vases, book case, parlor suite, sofas, chairs, curtains, amoire a glace, mahogany and other bedsteads, beds and bedding, blankets, sheets, spreads, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, China, glass, &c.; dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., stoves, tubs, tin-ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, and just the kind of goods to suit families commencing housekeeping, as there is everything useful and necessary.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD furniture, velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, French plate mirrors, piano-forte, lace and other curtains, sewing machine, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 546 Houston-st., near Broadway, being the entire furniture of the large four-story house, and comprising every variety of good parlor, dining rooms, bedrooms and basement. More full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades; arranged and prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq. In this collection may be found birds from all parts of the world, and are true to life, having been prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES Rooms No. 13 Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale comprises a well-selected assortment of Acacias, Camelias, Cacti, Begonias, Heaths, Azalias, Ferns, &c., &c. Also, many new and rare plants, all in fine order, from LOUIS MENARD, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail noted, and specimens sent on application.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
		1854.		
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Feb. 1	20	100
Ledentu, Eugene	New York	Feb. 1	1	5
Mosher, Chas., admr.	Unknown	Feb. 1	7	35
Remington, E.	Unknown	Feb. 1	50	25
Ritchie, Wm. Johnston	Unknown	Feb. 1	10	50
Smith, John P	Unknown	Feb. 1	8	4
Williams, Sarah S	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	2 50
Appleton, Mrs. J. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	9	37 26
Chew, Anthony S., trustee	Cincin'ati	Aug. 1	15	62 10
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Harder, Nancy	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Holt, Wm. W	New-York	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Murray, B., Jr	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Rice, John	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Valentine, J. R	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Vanderbilt, Jer'mi'h	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Walker, E. R	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Young, William	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
		1855		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Farraud, Frederick	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Holt, Wm. W	New York	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Rice, John	Unknown	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Townsend, D. J	Buffalo	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Walker, E. R	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Wood, Cordelia	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 00
Mosely, William	N. Ha., Cn.	Aug. 1	63	252 00
Townsend, D. J	Buffalo	Aug. 1	1	4 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for J. H. W	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	2	8 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for M. H. W	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	1	4 00
		1856.		
Bellinger, Chris. C	Herkimer	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust	Rye, W. C.	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Norton, Henry P	Brockp't	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Rawls & Seymour	New-Y'k	Feb. 20	14	56 00
Seaver, B. F., trustee	Unknown	Feb. 20	13	52 00
Townsend, D. J	Buffalo	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Atwater Mrs. E. E	Buffalo	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Bryan, Richard S	Troy	Aug. 20	20	80 00
Green, Thomas C	Unknown	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Hadden, David	New-Y'k	Aug. 20	12	48 00
Halleck, Wines	Wes. N. Y.	Aug. 20	4	16 00
Hartley, Miss Isabel	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Howell, Thomas M	Canand'g	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust	Rye, W. C.	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Le Roy, Susan E	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Martin, Charles J	Unknown	Aug. 20	18	72 00
Norton, Henry P	Brockp't	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	Aug. 20	2	8 00
Townsend, D. J	Buffalo	Aug. 29	1	4 00
Thurston, J. G	Lancast'r	Aug. 20	9	36 00

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Allen, D. N. & A	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6 bal	1 50
Anderson, A	Unknown	1838, Feb. 1	10 bal	25 00
Cook, R. M	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	3 bal	75
Higginson, Nancy M	New York	1848, Aug. 1	exdiv	80 00
Miller, S	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	50 bal	30 00
Peck, Norman	Unknown	1838, Aug. 1	10 bal	25 00
Rogers, David L	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	17 bal	10 20
Rogers, David L	Unknown	1840, Aug. 1	17 div	85 00
Rogers, John	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	22 bal	13 20
Russell, Thomas S	Unknown	1839, Feb. 1	20 div	100 00
Wilkinson, Lewis	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6 bal	1 25
Yates, Isaac I	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	10 bal	2 50

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Andrews, Rob't	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Barney, D. N	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Evans, Richard I	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	12	30 00
Evans, Richard I	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	12	51 00
Gallagher, C. H	New-York	1854, Mch 1	20	85 00
Henry, B. F., guardian	Unknown.	1852, Feb. 1	2	10 00
King, Edward	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	50	125 00
Moncil, Robert	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	50	212 50
Neuninger, J	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	80	340 00
Parkin, Thomas	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Powis, R	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	27	135 00
Rainsford, Cath	New-York	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Renoux, E	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	17	85 00
Smith, D. E	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	25	125 00
Simpson, Mary L	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	19	95 00
Warner, Abm	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	18	75 50
Whitney, Sarah L.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	14	59 50

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Allen, John	Unknown	1841, Aug 5	20	60
Anderson, E. J	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	25	100
Bleecker, Barent	Albany	1840, Au. 21	18	54
Griffin, Wm. P	Unknown	1851, Aug 1	10	35
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Feb. 1	5	15
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Aug 5	5	15
Millard, Thomas	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	5	20
Suckley, George	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	2	7
Taylor, Arch. R	Unknown	1842, Feb 15	35	105
Thomas, Harriet P	Unknown	1853, Feb. 1	46	184
Van Eps, Abram	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	5	17 50

State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.
oc18-1aw3w

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.

Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.

REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

FOR INVESTMENT—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.

MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin: the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AMERICAN GUANO STOCK—IN EXchange for a first-class house up town. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORted numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.

A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—WITH SIDES; cottage bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, $4 and upwards; a large variety of cribs, entirely new patterns; mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $75 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

THE INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.—Have you seen it? We wish to remind you that there is such a thing. And all we want now is to have you see it. If you will look at it, we won't ask you to buy, but if you can't help it, then you can have one. Do look at it at No. 59 Beekman-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—FOR SALE, A splendid set of school furniture, consisting of 50 Grammar-School desks, double, (Paton's make,) at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 18 King-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Murder at Willis' Gambling House in Broadway—Investigation Continued.

On Saturday afternoon Justice CONNOLLY resumed the examination of Robert L. Willis, of No. 581 Broadway, suspected of murder on the testimony of his late servant girl, Catharine Mulhearn. Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, appeared for Mr. Willis, and very sharply cross-examined the girl Mulhearn. The following is her testimony, under this cross-examination:

I am nineteen years old; I am a native of Ireland; I have been in this country four years; I came to this country alone; I have been in the State of Delaware; I lived there with Mr. Charles Dupont for three years; I have lived with Madame Schiff, at the corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue; I lived with her about ten months; I went there through my cousin, who lived with Mrs. Schiff for five years; I got a written recommendation from Mrs. Schiff, but I lost it; I also lived with Mrs. Blake, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue; I was there when I was arrested; I lived also at Mr. Willis'; I got that situation through an advertisement; I was then stopping with my cousin in Twenty-sixth-street; I went to Mr. Willis' in August, on a Saturday; I don't know the day of the month; I called upon Judge Stuart; I can't say whether the affidavit shown me is the one he drew up, for the reason that I cannot read writing; I can't say whether I ever saw the paper before; I might look at it a month and not know it; the paper was signed at Judge Stuart's house, and I swore to it before the magistrate in tuis court; no one accompanied me to the Tombs; the paper was signed in the presence of Judge Stuart and his clerk, at the office of the Judge in Broadway; I had been arrested and charged with stealing before I made the affidavit; I was taken before Justice Welsh, where I told the story about the man being murdered; Justice Welsh told me to go to the Tombs, and he would not listen to my story; I have a certificate of character from the man I lived with in Delaware; I have got it at home; it is in the bottom of my trunk; I saw it this year—what time I can't say; my duties at Mr. Willis' were to cook, wash and iron; Mr. Casey went bail for me; my brother got Mr. Casey to go bail for me; a Mr. Edward Keating used to visit me while I was at Mr. Willis'; I represented him at Mr. Willis' as my brother, and the reason was because they would not admit a stranger to the place; Mr. Casey lives in West Broadway; I don't know what business he is in; the bail was taken by Justice Welsh; I knew nothing at all of Judge Stuart until the day I was going to be tried; my brother got him for me as counsel; this was before I made the affidavit; I usually went to bed about ten or eleven o'clock; on the night of the 19th September I went to bed about three-quarters past nine o'clock; I slept on the top floor, back room; Mrs. Rockliff slept in the same bed with me that night; her child was also in the same bed; I went to bed first; I did not go to sleep right away after going to bed; I was awake for two hours, perhaps; there was no clock or watch in the room; I can't say how soon I awoke, but to the best of my impression it was about two or three o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Rockliff was awake before I was; I sleep soundly; I am not living at service now; I am living at No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, with an old lady named McNulty; I have known Mrs. McNulty since I was a child; on the morning of the 20th, when I awoke, I did not dress myself, but sat shivering on a chair, fearing that some one would kill me; I thought I was going to be murdered; I thought Mr. Willis was going to murder me; I besought Mrs. Rockliff to quit crying, or else Mr. Willis would come up stairs and murder us both; I did not tell her that there was a man being murdered, for she heard the cries as well as I did; she begged of me to go out of the house with her, so as to escape being murdered; Mrs. Rockliff exclaimed, "For God's sake, Catharine, come—if we don't get down by the back entry, they will murder us;" I came down stairs that morning about five or half-past five o'clock; the bedroom door was closed; the window was open; it overlooks the yard; I heard a man crying, "In the Lord's name, spare my life, and I don't care what you do to me;" the voice came from the entry-way in the basement.

Mrs. Rockliff, who was seated beside the witness, here arose and stated that all the above testimony, as far as it related to her, was utterly false. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Court-room upon this announcement.

Pending the report of Dr. Chilton, who has been instructed to examine the stains on the wall of the passage of Willis' house—alleged to be blood stains—Justice CONNOLLY adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge and waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

The Committees appointed at the Mayor's meeting held on Friday night last, in Brooklyn, to endeavor to effect a union of the Democracy, will report this evening. It is understood that their efforts have thus far proved fruitless.

A conference meeting was held in the Vth Congressional District, Friday night last, to endeavor to unite the Opposition. Mr. BRIGGS, the Republican and Mr. DEAN the American candidate were present during the evening. Mr. BRIGGS offered to withdraw, provided Mr. DEAN would do the same, and submit their claims to a Union Convention. This Mr. DEAN declined to do. He was in favor of union, but wanted the union to be made upon himself. In view of the peremptory manner in which Mr. DEAN declined to withdraw, the officers of the Republican Convention, which adjourned *sine die* at its last meeting, refused to call another meeting.

Probable Murder.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officers OTIS and POWERS, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, were patroling their beat in Kelsey's Alley, they saw a woman named GALVIN staggering along the street, and supposing that she was drunk they took her in charge, when they found that she had been stabbed in several places, and blood was running freely from her wounds. She was conveyed to her residence, and Drs. MCGRATH and MEEHANS were called to attend her. They found five knife wounds—three on the back, one on the right shoulder, and one on the head. One of the wounds on the back near the shoulder blade is about two inches deep and penetrates the lung. It is considered mortal. She stated that her husband, JOHN GALVIN, had stabbed her with a jack-knife. GALVIN was subsequently arrested by the officers abovenamed, and committed to the cells to await the result of the injuries to his wife. The accused is an Irishman, 27 years old, and is a stevedore by trade, but for the last four months he has worked as a laborer in the Navy-yard. He is also a Lieutenant in the George Taylor Musketeers, and has been arrested several times before for stabbing persons.

Brooklyn Items.

A German girl, whose name is not known, was found Saturday morning last on the beach at Greenpoint in a destitute condition. Her story is that she had been at work in a shop in New-York, where the foreman had seduced and then discharged her. She had attempted to commit suicide, but her courage failed. She was sent to the Almshouse.

The Police made 51 arrests Saturday night last, and the same night 16 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the various Station-houses.

Hack Inspectors STRANG and CORR on Saturday last arrested eight persons for violating the city ordinances. Among the arrests were car-drivers, hackmen and dirt-cart drivers. Most all of the parties were fined and a few were let off with a reprimand.

MARY COCKS was arrested in the Fourth Precinct yesterday for threatening to kill MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN. She was locked up. In the Second Precinct MICHAEL BURNS was arrested for attempting to stab a man with a knife. He was committed for examination.

In the Third Precinct MICHAEL DOYLE, an enthusiastic TAYLOR man, was arrested Saturday night for attempting to shoot JOHN BURNS. DOYLE got excited because BURNS did not admire Mr. TAYLOR, and thinking no doubt that he would benefit this candidate and at the same time the community, attempted to shoot, but the pistol missed fire.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—JOHN MCLAUGHLIN and PATRICK DUNN, two well-known characters, were, on Saturday night last, caught on board the dismantled frigate *Brandywine*, lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Having no legitimate business on board, it was but a fair presumption that their purpose was to steal something. They were accordingly locked up to await an examination.

In the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, Saturday night, JAMES CAIN (formerly a policeman) and JAMES DELANEY, were arrested for stealing about 480 pounds of sugar from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin. Both are old offenders, and were committed for trial.

Fire.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a block of pumpshops on North First-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, owned by WILLIAM DEURY, and a dwelling house adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Mr. DEURY's loss is $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Fulton Company. The loss on the house is $800; owner's name not known.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 23.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 1868	114⅛	
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	104	
6,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94½	
16,000	Virginia 6s	95½	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	97¼	
30,000	Missouri State 6s	89¾	
15,000	do	b60 89¼	
10,000	do	89½	
60,000	do	89½	
48,000	La. State 6s	95	
6,000	Cal. State 7s, n.b.	92	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '86, '09		
28,000	N. Y. Cen. bs, '76	100	
1,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs.	85	
10,000	Ind. R. R. 3d m.	74	
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	92¾	
5,000	Read. R. R. bs. '86	72½	
17,500	Mich. Cen. RR. 8% ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	97⅛	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94¾	
4,000	do	94½	
3,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	90	
11,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. R.	27⅜	
1,000	Chic. & R. Isl. Bs.	86	
3,500	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	68	
6,000	Il. & St. J. R. Bs.	61	
1000	D., L. & W. R. 1st m.	77	
6000	do	78	
80	Broadway Bank	129	
10	Ocean Bank	95	
32	Continental Bank	99⅞	
18	do	100	
15	St. Nicholas Bank	95	
24	Metropolitan Bank	111	
12	Home Ins. Co	150	
5	Park Insurance Co.	130	
20	F. Loan & Trust Co.	57	
100	Cary Imp. Co	s60	65¼
125	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100	
100	Penn. Coal Co	s60	79½
200	do	80	
325	Pacific Mail S. S Co.	105¾	
50	New-Jersey Zinc		73½
600	N. Y. Central R. R.	85¾	
150	do	s30	85⅜
450	do	b60	85¾

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '74.	b60	104⅜
25,000	do		104⅜
11,000	Mo. State 6s		89¾
10,000	do		89⅞
50,000	do		90
26,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		94¾
4,000	La. State 6s		95⅜
25,000	Virginia 6s		95⅜
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds		92½
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st. m.		93
3,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.		75
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		95¼
2,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m. Bs		90
9	Continental Bank		100
50	Penn. Coal Co		80
150	do		80¼
50	New-Jersey Zinc		7⅜
110	Pacific Mail SS. Co.		106
50	do	s30	106
150	do		106¾
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		100½
50	Canton Co		21
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60	86
400	do		86¾
100	do	s30	86
50	do	s45	86
100	do	b30	86¼
100	do	s10	86¾

MONDAY, Oct. 25—A. M.

The condition of the market for Money in this City has assumed all the appearance of settled ease and cheapness. The Fall trade is not such as to create a mercantile demand at Bank equal to the discount facilities afforded by sixty-seven millions permanent capital and the unusually heavy total of deposits, which against the ordinary course of the season, continues within a few millions of the Summer maximum. The market within the week past has also felt the reflected influence of the financial state of things reported from Paris and London, where Bullion is accumulating with a rapidity equal to the movement in the same direction in 1852-'3, and the rates of discount are to lower figures. From the advance in the English Funds, telegraphed from the Galway steamer, a few days since, the probability is that the *Persia* will bring the intelligence of the formal reduction of the rate of interest at the Bank to the terms already, and for some months past, current in the open market. It is possible, however, that this order may be postponed a week or two, on account of the momentary disturbance to the German markets, caused by the return to Specie payments by the Bank of Austria. The standard at Vienna being in Silver, instead of Gold, the resumption has created a demand for Money at Hamburg, where the same standard obtains, and has also partially advanced the price of Silver in the London market. We make no change, here, in the discount and demand loan quotations reported in our last weekly review. The former range from 4@7 ℔ cent., according to the date and classification of the bills offered; the latter from 3@5 ℔ cent., most of the Brokers being supplied at 3@4 ℔ cent., and with occasional sums on deposit as low as 2½ ℔ cent.

The influence of the prevailing rates and prospects of Money begins to tell very decidedly, as well as legitimately, on the Stock Exchange. The judgment of private lenders is found to have been generally at fault in regard to the turn of the Discount market. The ability and eagerness of the Banks to absorb most of the regular trade paper, is rapidly circumscribing what is called the best of the outside business. They have also gone extensively into Treasury Bills, and loaned considerable sums on the new federal Stock, at very low rates, thus throwing the Trust, Savings and Insurance offices, and the private banking houses—whose foreign balances, for employment on this side are again on the increase—upon the Stock Exchange for other income Securities, such as State Stocks, the better class of Railway mortgages, and the regular well-assured dividend-paying Shares.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104½@104¾ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	83⅞@86⅝@86⅜
New-York and Erie	15⅜@16@15⅞
Reading	50½@51⅞@51⅜
Rock Island	65⅝@69½@69¼
Michigan Southern	24@25@24¾
Michigan Southern preferred	51⅞@56@54⅛
Michigan Central	56@57@59
Toledo	34½@34⅝@34⅞
Galena	82⅜@83@82¾
Illinois Central	83@84@85
Pacific Mail	105@106⅜@106¾
Panama	118½@121⅛@121⅜
Missouris	87⅞@90@90
Virginias	93¾@95¾@95¾
Tennessees	92¾@94¾@94¾
La Crosse Bonds	26½@27½@27½
Illinois Central Bonds	90⅜@95½@95½
Hudson River Shares	28@31½@32⅛
California Sevens	87@92@92½

Mobile	⅛@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅛@—
Indiana Free	1¼@—	Missouri	⅛@—
Michigan	¾@—	Illinois and Wis.	1½@1¾
Tennessee Old	1 @—	Tennessee Free	1¾@—
Canada	¾@—	Phila. Checks	⅛@—
Balt. Checks	1–5@—	Boston Checks	⅛@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	75	80
120 acres	65	70
80 acres	75	80
40 acres	90	100

Market very dull.

The additional rise during the week has been quite general, and in most instances rapid. The market was exceedingly buoyant on Saturday, and the afternoon dealings left off firm at the advanced prices. The State Stocks are all higher by 2@3 ℔ cent., than at the close of the previous week, and most of them are becoming comparatively scarce at the Board of Brokers. Missouri stock is about the only one in which heavy orders can be executed with facility, and for this the inquiry is so large as to have advanced the price to 90 ℔ cent., that figure being bid, at the close on Saturday, after sales through the day of about $200 000. Tennessees were taken at 94⅜; Virginias at 95¾, and Louisianas at 95@95½ ℔ cent. Ohio, long Sixes, brought 109 ℔ cent., and the new Californias have advanced to 92½ ℔ cent. The demand for Railway Bonds is taking a wider range at the Board; the dealings are active, and prices rapidly on the advance. The domestic inquiry comes in competition with a good number of English orders for the Bonds of the New-York Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and some other Companies. The rise of the week on Illinois Central 7s, is equal to 5 ℔ cent. The 7 ℔ cents of the New-York Central, issued in substitution of the debts of the old Companies, are in demand at par. The 8 ℔ cents of the Michigan Central have reached 97½ ℔ cent. The mortgages of the Harlem, Hudson, Wabash, Southern Michigan and Toledo, and the third mortgages of the Erie, have all materially advanced. There is reason, in the condition of money affairs at home and abroad, for increased confidence in all 7 ℔ cent. mortgages where the Roads have paid the interest with uniform regularity, and this feeling is gradually extending to some few others which, after temporary default, have come out of the crisis with the promise of better management hereafter. In reference to the renewal of a number of the mortgages falling due in 1860-63, there is cause for less anxiety. The prospect of an accumulation of Bullion in the great money centres, in excess, if anything, of that which followed the discoveries in California and Australia, without the same enormous steam and railway enterprises, or the probability of the same costly wars, to absorb or scatter it, must tend to facilitate the renewal of all the old negotiations, which have proved themselves well based in point of actual security. This inference, it may be, will come to the aid of the Erie Company early in 1859, when $4,000,000 of the mortgage of 1883 should be substituted for that of 1859. The Bonds of 1883 have advanced 10 ℔ cent. within a few weeks, and are now in request at 79@80.

On the Share list, the sales are heaviest, in amount, in New-York Central, which opening at 83⅞ ℔ cent. on Monday advanced to 86¼ ℔ cent. The sales of the week are little short of 35,000 shares, the stock attracting increased attention as the business progressed. Panama shares rose on Saturday to 121½ ℔ cent., the highest point since 1853, when, before the opening of the road and in mere prospect of the large dividends now being paid, the price went to 145 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail shares closed firm at 106¼ ℔ cent.; Delaware and Hudson 100¼; Pennsylvania Coal advanced to 80½; Galena encountered a large number of *short* sales, said to be for Chicago account, because of a pending change in the head of the management. The stock, however, owing to the general buoyancy of the market, lost little or nothing in price. The shares of the Cleveland and Columbus and Lake Shore Roads were from 2@5 ℔ cent. higher, with only a limited offering of either. On the Western and other Stocks, whose dividends, suspended by the crisis, have not yet been resumed, the dealings were most active in Reading, Rock Island and Michigan Southern, Preferred. The advance, it will be seen, is decided on each, though the new upward turn in Reading seems only to have commenced with some heavy Philadelphia orders on Friday and Saturday. At the close of the week an active inquiry was shown for Hudson River shares, which had been comparatively quiet for several months. The advance is 4 ℔ cent. Illinois Central further advanced to 85 ℔ cent. In Toledo and Michigan Southern common stock, the speculative movement is not yet so marked, though both stocks leave off firm.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of September, 1858, are $455,695 10
Earnings September, 1857 ..... 596,793 02
Decrease $141,097 92

The shares of the Company are comparatively neglected by speculation, for the moment, the price ranging 15¼@16 ℔ cent. But the unsecured Bonds, which have been selling about 30@32 ℔ cent., have advanced 4@5 ℔ cent., including the overdue coupons. As these coupons are worth 90 cents on the dollar cash in the market, they reduce the cost of the Bonds of 1862-'71 and '75 very materially: each has 7 ℔ cent. (or two coupons) overdue.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,047,960, as against $2,807,332 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $937,137, against $1,774,877 same week in 1857. The Export of Specie, including $368,000 by the *City of Baltimore* for England on Saturday, is $401,866, against no export the same week last year. The Customs duty paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $426,220. The disbursements from the office exceed these and other receipts by $592,380, reducing the balance to $9,605,817, as against $10,198,197 at the close of the previous week. As this difference more than balances the Specie export of the week, the Bank average of Specie, which was a rising one on the last return, is expected to be somewhat increased on the official statement to be made up this afternoon. At the same time that some considerable remittances in Gold have gone coastwise to the Cotton ports, where the exchange is against New-York.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of September, published early in the current month, and our own usual summary, given at the same time of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were $113,366,379
Add three weeks in October 7,932,701
Total to date $121,299,080
Amount same time, 1857 195,309,947
Decrease this season $74,010,867

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including
Foreign articles reëxported, to Sept. 30 ..... $45,646,000
Add three weeks in October 4,009,704
Total to date $49,655,704
Against same time in 1857 59,653,837
Decrease to date $9,998,133

The same tables make the Export of Specie
to Sept. 30 ..... $20,603,000
Add three weeks in October 1,913,917
Total to date $22,516,917
Against same time, 1857 33,677,000
Decrease to date $11,160,083

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, **since the 1st of January** to the present date, are $28,667,052
From Europe, &c 2,021,000
Total receipts $30,688,052
Against previous year:
From California $25,550,853
From Europe ..... 6,678,000— 32,228,853
Aggregate decrease $1,540,801

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	30–100	Mobile	⅛@—
New-England	15–100	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅛@—
Jersey	¼@—	Indiana Free	1¼@—
Philadelphia	1–10@—	Missouri	⅛@—
Penn. Country	⅛@—	Michigan	¾@—
Baltimore City	¼@—	Illinois and Wis.	1⅛@1¼
Maryland	⅛@—	Tennessee Old	1 @—
Virginia Old	⅛@—	Tennessee Free	1¾@—
Virginia Free	¾@—	Canada	¼@—
North Carolina	¾@1	Phila. Checks	⅛@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅛@ ¾	Balt. Checks	1–5@—
New-Orleans	Par.	Boston Checks	⅛@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	75	80
120 acres	65	70
80 acres	75	80
40 acres	90	100

Market very dull.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in the third week in October $20,096, about equal to last season, when $20,737 was taken in the third week.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company have opened their offices for business. The principal office is in Brooklyn, E. D.; branch office, No. 4 Wall-street. A. S. CROWELL has been elected President, and OLIVER R. INGERSOLL Secretary. The cash capital paid in is $450,000.

CITY BANKS OF NEW-YORK—SEPT. 25.

	June 18, 1858.	Sept. 25, 1858.
Capital	$67,041,182	$67,734,755
Circulation	7,080,306	7,582,598
Profits	8,091,406	7,275,747
Due Banks	28,275,873	27,161,144
Deposits	74,029,883	75,604,637
Other liabilities	1,207,591	1,161,919
Total	$185,726,331	$186,520,800
RESOURCES.		
Discounts	$118,299,388	$122,274,879
Real Estate	5,815,368	5,941,304
Stocks	8,922,278	11,189,084
Mortgages	440,335	526,652
Overdrafts	51,606	49,193
Due by banks	5,338,023	4,045,571
Specie	31,704,814	28,271,641
Cash items	13,689,949	12,584,100
Bank notes	994,804	1,116,528
Loss and expense	559,766	505,036
Suspense account		16,806
Total	$185,726,331	$186,520,800

The foregoing is condensed at the Clearing-House from the last quarterly reports, as advertised, in anticipation of the general return from the Bank Department:

The following is the Treasurer's statement of the Ohio and Mississippi Road for the month of September, 1858. This statement shows an increase of $25,217 28 over the corresponding month of last year:

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$103,501 38	$110,461 00
Freight	72,333 50	41,467 42
Express	3,055 00	3,055 00
Mail	6,586 41	5,164 59
Total	$185,565 29	$160,348 01

City Bonds for Railroad Purposes.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

An important case (Bank of Rome *vs.* Village of Rome) in regard to the liability of cities for subscriptions to Railroad enterprises, was decided at the recent term of the Court of Appeals.

A Railroad scheme was projected a few years ago in Rome—one of that swarm of Railroad schemes which sprung up like mushrooms and disappeared almost as suddenly. The village, by a popular vote, subscribed for Stock and issued Bonds to pay for it. The Railway was never built and the Stock proved worthless. Thereupon, the Village declined to pay interest on its Bonds. The Bank of Rome, holding one of them, when one of the coupons fell due, brought suit to compel payment. The defence was that the law authorizing the subscription and issue of Bonds is unconstitutional, on the double ground that the operation of the act was made to depend upon an approving vote of the tax-payers of Rome, and that the Legislature has not the power to authorize a municipal corporation to engage in the construction of a Railroad outside of its limits, or other industrial enterprise which may result in imposing a burden on the property of its citizens against the will of a minority.

The act was sustained against both objections. It was held not to be within the decision holding the Free School act unconstitutional, because the question whether it should become a law was submitted to the whole body of electors. In this case the propriety of acting under the law—not the operation of the law itself—was submitted to a local constituency and was a matter of local concern. The other objection is answered by the plenary power of the Legislature to authorize taxation for works of public utility, which may be exercised either directly or through the agency of the municipalities supposed to have a local and peculiar interest in the work.

The case of Rome is that of nearly every city and large village in the State, and the decision therefore assumes a wide importance.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 41,947.17; by canal, 40,353.15—for the week 82,301.12 tons—showing a gain over last week of 6,106.08 tons, and over the corresponding week of last year 25,854 tons, of which 17,145 were by railroad and 8,709 by canal.

The railroad leads the canal this week for the first time within the last two months. Boats have been very scarce by canal during the week, but we believe were more plenty yesterday.

There is evidently a more increased demand for Coal within the last week, and in some instances prices have advanced a shade for some particular kinds. Red Ash, which is scarce, has advanced fully 10 cents ℔ ton, and first quality White Ash Stove has also advanced in price when sold independent of other sizes. The stocks on hand are light throughout the country—the consumers and manufacturers having bought very sparingly.

We are now satisfied that, if the Winter should prove to be severe, the supply of coal will be short in a large portion of the markets. With an open Winter supplies can go forward without much difficulty, but with severe weather but little reliance can be placed on Winter supplies even in the New-York market, without a considerable advance in price.

The water is very low in all the streams, and also in the canal. Tumbling Run reservoirs have been drawn off, but there still remains a supply in the Silver Creek reservoir.

Freights have advanced to 65c. @70c. ℔ ton to Philadelphia from Port Carbon, and 60c. @65c. from Schuylkill Haven—to New-York they remain without change.

The trade sums up as follows this week—showing a gain of 51,289 tons over the corresponding week last year, more than half of which is from Schuylkill County:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	24,803	41,949
Schuylkill—Canal	33,645	40,354
Lehigh—Railroad	6,387	10,975
Lehigh—Canal	18,403	28,981
Del. & Hudson Co	13,907	10,409
Penna. Coal Co	6,769	20,536
Scranton, South	2,079	no report.
Scranton, North	2,713	no report.
Total	101,914	153,203

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 16.	Loans. Oct. 9.	Specie. Oct. 16.	Specie. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	4,298,886	4,183,502	2,914,415	2,727,228
Canal Bank	2,168,618	2,088,762	952,053	1,104,100
Louisiana	2,377,134	2,280,010	2,441,154	2,431,647
Louisiana State	4,044,711	3,979,530	2,551,916	2,598,842
Mech. & Trad	673,970	705,971	408,662	435,637
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,273,322	1,303,448	466,224	542,447
Southern Bank	183,747	246,157	516,506	390,822
Union Bank	1,073,724	1,003,776	406,460	395,357
Bank of J. Robb	257,877	266,266	234,459	178,630
Crescent City	982,827	975,104	260,259	228,914
Bank of America	666,321	657,535	318,664	373,841
Total	17,941,171	17,690,061	11,473,722	11,317,465
Increase	$251,110		Increase	$156,307

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 16.	Circulation. Oct. 9.	Deposits. Oct. 16.	Deposits. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	2,342,170	2,079,510	4,858,488	4,452,362
Canal Bank	591,530	581,480	1,283,510	1,190,517
Louisiana	732,069	768,739	3,371,095	3,335,164
Louisiana State	1,425,150	1,432,635	4,308,905	4,296,279
Mech. & Traders'	183,640	178,805	671,887	711,842
Bk. of N. Orleans	424,745	372,360	876,965	1,002,207
Southern Bank	202,675	185,475	218,755	184,973
Union Bank	534,500	536,570	690,039	462,115
Bank of J. Robb	359,780	349,485	310,851	241,860
Crescent City	121,670	127,555	323,618	276,056
Bank of America	182,300	190,745	538,792	571,261
Total	6,902,234	6,803,259	17,451,905	16,724,638
Increase	$98,975		Increase	$727,267

Banks.	Exchange. Oct. 16.	Exchange. Oct. 9.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 16.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	1,448,718	1,455,506	332,020	268,896
Canal Bank	1,350,833	997,132	175,192	146,595
Louisiana	662,795	687,050	444,132	392,602
Louisiana State	569,520	488,858	326,098	338,046
Mech. and Trad	262,783	241,428	54,370	39,977
B'k of N. Orleans	700,820	645,755	67,954	96,725
Southern Bank	542,046	609,172		
Union Bank	321,400	201,772	46,272	31,007
Bank of J. Robb	219,383	200,393	105,376	34,826
Crescent City	118,953	119,544	5,182	2,954
Bank of America	20,118	10,447		
Total	6,165,369	5,657,057	1,556,596	1,351,628
Increase	$508,312		Increase	$204,968

General Merchandise Import.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 23, 1858.

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	Pkgs.	Value.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.		
Bottles		$537
China	6	497
Earthenware	590	20,300
Glass Ware	5	654
DRUGS, &C.		
Ammonia, Sal.	5	122
Bark, Peruvian	843	17,805
Blea. Powders	70	1,393
Camphor	50	854
Chalk	—	375
Chiccory	123	1,228
Cochineal	22	3,247
Glue	4	5 89
Indigo	101	16,646
Lac Dye	25	1,065
Leeches	9	353
Lic. Paste	50	1,414
Oils	4	844
Oils, Ess.	4	186
Paints	—	1,098
Shellac	14	359
Soda, Bicarb.	500	3,608
Soda, Ash	350	10,950
Sponges	43	833
Other	—	3,031
FURS.		
Furs	27	11,036
FRUITS, &C.		
Citron	—	1,169
Currants	—	2,122
Figs	—	520
Lemons	—	462
Nuts	—	5,837
Oranges	—	177
Raisins	—	43,090
Sauces & Pres.	—	2,005
INSTRUMENTS.		
Mathematical	6	1,190
Musical	17	4,084
Optical	3	983
Surgical	1	370
JEWELRY, &C.		
Jewelry	22	29,121
Watches	28	44,006
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.		
Bristles	1	313
Boots & Shoes	4	399
Hides, Dressed	180	68,727
Hides, Undr'sd.	—	172,427
Leather, Pat'nt	10	4,114
LIQUORS, WINES, &C.		
Brandy	5	392
Gin	85	4,357
Porter	84	510
Rum	4	167
Whisky	24	2,544
Wines	551	5,215
Champagne	85	472
METALS, &C.		
Brass Goods	2	269
Chains, Anch's	51	1,947
Copper	—	1,577
Cutlery	34	15,284
Guns	8	1,447
Hardware	73	6,564
Iron, Hoop, tons	30	2,179
Iron, Pig, tons	800	11,225
Iron, Sheet, t'ns	22	1,143
Iron, other, t'ns	466	19,447
Lead, pigs	678	3,121
Total Gen		$2,104,368
Dry Goods		943,592
Total all entries		$3,047,960

	Pkgs.	Value.
METALS, &C.		
Metal Goods	24	8,101
Nails	4	155
Needles	6	4,635
Nickel	2	343
Old Metal	—	180
Platina	1	493
Plated Ware	2	897
Percuss. Caps	2	689
Saddlery	9	2,324
Steel	658	11,077
Spelter	6,755	16,343
Silver Ware	1	252
Tin, boxes	3,781	28,913
Tin, slabs	1,376	27,961
Wire	401	1,303
SPICES.		
Mustard	—	133
Nutmegs	—	3,251